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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 262 BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

WALES CLAIMS DOMINION STATUS

But Baldwin Pleads For England

Question Causes Amusement In Commons

HOARE AND IMPERIAL CHEMICAL DEAL

LONDON, November 5.

SOME amusement was caused in the House of Commons when the Welsh Labourite, Mr. Rhys Davis asked Mr. Baldwin to restore to Wales the title of "Dominion," which was used in the official documents till 1800, and suggested that provision should be made in the King's Speech at the opening of the next session of Parliament, in order to remove "this offence."

Don't Forget England

Mr. Baldwin remarked that the change could only be made by legislation and said that, as the word "Dominion" had a different meaning since 1800, the change in the title could (not?) be made without the consent of the whole of the Empire. If any suggestion were made to give Wales Dominion Status, he should submit the plea that England would not be forgotten.

Autonomous Power

Another Welshman, Mr. David Evans, suggested that Wales should become a "Dominion," with the authority to manage her own affairs, but Mr. Baldwin declined to be drawn out further. ——Reuter's Special.

INDIANS AND CYPHER BUREAU

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thomas Williams inquired whether Sir Samuel Hoare was aware of the discontent prevailing in India on account of the fact that no Indian had yet been admitted to the Cypher Bureau of the Political Department.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that some cyphers at present in use in the Political Department Bureau were not the property of the Government of India who, therefore, were not at liberty to decide the condition under which they could be used. It seemed likely that the use of these cyphers would before long be discontinued. In this event the position regarding recruitment would be reconsidered.

IMPERIAL CHEMICALS

Mr. Tom Smith drew attention to the report that the Imperial Chemicals were negotiating with the Government of India for a fifty year monopoly to exploit the chemical resources of the Punjab and asked what steps Sir Samuel Hoare proposed to take to ensure that the interests of India were adequately safeguarded.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he had no information beyond what was contained in the official report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of August 14. He added that the matter was one within the jurisdiction of the authorities in India who he did not doubt would see that the interests of India were properly life-guarded.

RETROCESSION OF BANGALORE

The Duchess Atholl drew attention to the joint memorial from the Bangalore Trades Association and other organisations protesting against the proposed retrocession of the civil station to Mysore and asked whether the retrocession was to be one of the conditions for Mysore State entering the proposed All-India Federation.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he has not received any indication of the views of the Government of India on the representation. The conditions on which the Mysore State should be admitted into the Federation can obviously only be settled when the Act to provide the Federation is passed, but there is no direct connection between the question of retrocession which has been considered on its merits and the constitutional proposals.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION

The Duchess Atholl also asked if Sir Samuel Hoare has considered the memorial from 30,000 Muslims which protested against the proposed partial retrocession of Bangalore Station to Mysore.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the position regarding the Muslim representation was the same as with the representation of the Bangalore Trades Association.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is learnt that the Report of the Select Committee was sent to India on November 2, in charge of a special messenger. It consists of 350 pages.

CONSERVATIVE INDIA COMMITTEE.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Conservative India Committee met for the first time after the recess and it is understood discussed the general position regarding India.

FATE OF FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

M. Doumergue's challenging debate on which the fate of the Government depends, will open in the Chamber on November 8. The Socialist Group has unanimously decided to vote in opposition.—Reuter's Special.

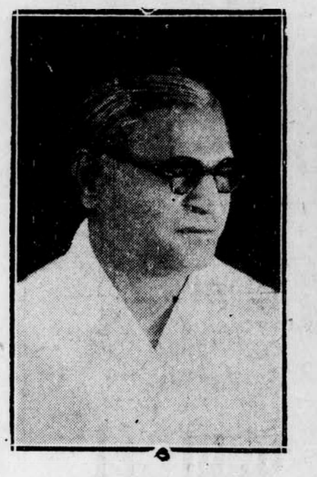
PETITION UNMAINTAINABLE

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

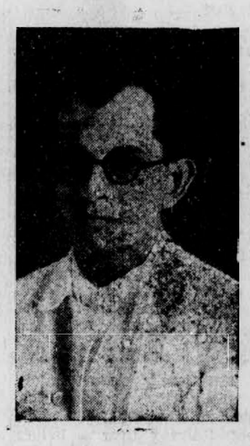
By a majority of five to two, the full Bench of the Madras High Court (Justices Madhavan Nair and Curgenven dissenting) upheld the preliminary objection raised by the Crown Prosecutor in what is known as the Karunguzhi parcel case, that the petition for review under Clause 26, Letters Patent, was unmaintainable as there was neither error nor a decision on a point of law by the Trial Judge, requiring further consideration, and held that it be dismissed.

The Chief Justice passed orders separately reserving for consideration by another Bench the point raised in the certificate of the Advocate General under clause 26 of the Letters Patent regarding the admissibility of the evidence of certain prosecution witnesses.—A. P.

Vote For Congress Candidates



Dr. G. V. Deshmukh



Mr. K. M. Munshi

MAHATMA'S EXIT FROM A. I. C. C.

Letter Of Resignation To Rajen Babu

PATNA, Nov. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent in his resignation as a member of the A.I.C.C. to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President.

During the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram has been appointed by the Congress President to act as General Secretary.—A.P.

100 PER CENT VICTORY

Sacred Duty To Support Congress, Says C. R. Reddy

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, former Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, in the course of a message to the South Arcot Ryots Conference says:—

"It is the sacred duty of all the voters to support the Congress candidates and honour the call made by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Babu Rajendra Prasad, the heroes of Modern India.

"This is the first time the Congress as a whole body contest the elections. So voters must secure for the Congress cent per cent victory as proof of the country's earnest desire for Swaraj and dutiful loyalty to the fighters for freedom."—United Press.

U. P. COUNCIL'S LIFE EXTENDED

In View Of "Imminence Of Constitutional Changes"

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

A Gazette Extraordinay notifies that in exercise of the powers under section 72-B (1)—(B) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to extend the life of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces for a period of twelve months from the 17th of November 1934.

It has been deemed advisable to take this step in view of the imminence of the constitutional changes now contemplated and to avoid the inconveniences of a general election, as the legislature so returned would only have restricted life.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL SPY-TRIAL

Army Officers Jailed For Selling Secrets To Germans

BELFORT, Nov. 5

After a secret trial, maximum term of five years imprisonment was awarded to Captain Froge, the French army officer convicted of selling official secrets to the Germans. Stanislas Krauss, Polish ex-officer, received a similar sentence.

The case is described as the most sensational spy-trial held in France since Dreyfus was sent to Devils Island forty years ago.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT BUREAU MEETS ON NOV. 20

GENOVA, Nov. 5.

The League of Nations this afternoon is publishing a communique from Mr. Henderson convening the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference during the meeting of the assembly and indicating the agenda for continuing the work of sundry Commissions.

Special session of the Assembly opens on November 20.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET RESIGNS

CAIRO, Nov. 5.

It is understood that Yohi Pasha's Cabinet has resigned yesterday.

KING'S SEARCH FOR A PREMIER.

King Fuad has not yet chosen the new Premier. The likeliest choices are Tewfik Nessim, ex-Chief of the Royal Cabinet; Hafez Affifi, ex-Minister in London, and Aly Maher, former Minister of Justice.—Reuter's Special.

NOTICE

Thursday being the Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday 9th instant.

NO FEAR OF INVASION

German Assurance Regarding Saar Plebescite

SIMON'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 5

The situation in which the Governing Commission of the Saar is unable to maintain order ought not to occur and I trust will never occur, declared Sir John Simon in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Lansbury in a crowded House. Sir John Simon added that there never has been any question of the use of British troops and nothing of the sort is contemplated.

Government has been informed that any French dispositions are purely precautionary. He declared that there could be no question of the use of external force unless the Government of the Saar is compelled to ask for assistance. The German Ambassador to-day has confirmed the press information that the German Government has issued orders prohibiting storm troopers and Nazi black guards wearing uniforms within 25 miles of the Saar frontier during the plebiscite. He has also given a solemn assurance that there is no danger of an invasion of the Saar.

In the circumstances we are entitled to expect that with due restraint in all quarters the plebiscite will be held in an orderly fashion.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The 3-1/2 p. c. Indian Sterling loan to-day closed at 96-1/2

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Emigration Committee To Consider Menon's Report

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5

The Associated Press learns that the Government of India has decided to convene a meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature on the 17th of November at New Delhi. The object of the meeting is to discuss the reports submitted by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I. C. S., who was recently specially deputed to visit Zanzibar and examine:

(1) the effect of the recent legislation passed by the Government of Zanzibar on Indian interests and

(2) marketing legislation in Tanganyika Uganda and Kenya.

Mr. Menon, who submitted his report to the Government last week, has already returned to Madras.

The members of the Committee are Messrs. Suhrawardy, B. K. Basu, Mehrotra, J. C. Banerjee, Captain Sher Mohd Khan, M. C. Rajah N. M. Joshi, S. G. Jog, B. V. Jadhav, F. E. James, Mohamed Muazzam and Rastogi. Mr. Joshi and Mr. James are now in England and hence are not expected to attend.

Mr. Jog, who is now in Delhi, has made a statement to the Associated Press emphasising the importance of the questions arising from the report and urging the necessity for publishing the report at an early date in order that Indians here and in Zanzibar may understand the full effects the recent legislation in Zanzibar, particularly the Land Alienation Bill and the Bill regarding the clove industry, have on Indians settled there. Mr. Jog says that he has had conversations on the subject a few days ago with Mr. Andrews and important officials of the Government of India.—A. P.

Co-operation Has Not Solved Social Evils

PROFIT INSTINCT CREEPS IN MOVEMENT

Ramdas Pantulu's Impressions Of London Congress

"THE Co-operative movement is considered, by very many people to be quite like Socialism. Undoubtedly the motive force which gave rise to Co-operation and Socialism was just the same.

Inequitable

People got not only dissatisfied with the unequal distribution of wealth but with the very ill-considered way in which it was distributed. Every country, therefore, decided to reconstruct social economy on a more equitable basis and to get rid of the present inequalities and to evolve some more reasonable scheme of national life.

Socialism & Co-operation

While socialism aimed at centralising all the efforts in the state, Co-operation merely offered a solution which is merely eliminating the profit maker and making a better social structure."

So said Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Indian delegate to the International Co-operative Congress held in London recently during the course of a lecture on his impressions about the Congress, at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute on Monday evening.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, who presided said that he considered Mr. Ramdas Pantulu as the second senior-most man in the World of Co-operation in India, the first being himself. He welcomed the Guest of Honour back to India afer his work in London for which all the Co-operators of India were grateful.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in the course of his address, gave a short narration of the Congress and several resolutions that were discussed there. The main question that was discussed at the Congress was the application of the Consumers Co-operative principles. Co-operation could not be separated from the economic structure of a country and discussed in an isolated form.

SOVIET DELEGATION.

The Russians who attended the Congress were a wonderful lot. They acted as one man. They first listened as to what the delegates from the other countries had to say and then in the end when they spoke criticised them. When the Official Reports of the proceedings were published, they contradicted them saying that the Russians had been misrepresented and distributed pamphlets about it amongst the delegates. Besides the Russian delegates, there was considerable support to them from outside.

POLITICAL NEUTRALITY.

When the question of political neutrality of the Co-operative Societies came up for discussion, it was expected that the greatest support would be from the delegates from Great Britain. But all the delegates were surprised to see that the British delegates attacked it very severely. This was due to the National Government's open hostility towards co-operation. It was in 1933 that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister of England ratified the proposal to tax the Co-operative Societies profits.

The above question could not be decided upon and the matter was referred to the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance of which the speaker had been elected as a member. The Committee is to report to the next session of the Congress at Paris.

HOW IT WORKS IN ENGLAND.

Giving his experience of the working of the Co-operative movement in England and elsewhere he said that the Consumers Co-operative Societies were working wonderfully well in England. Right from a pin up to a furnished house could be had from the Co-operative Societies. The Show Rooms of the Co-operative Societies in England were as good and as equipped as any of the shop Show Rooms. The Co-operative Societies had taken on themselves the production of the necessities and nearly one-third of what was consumed were being produced by the Societies themselves.

NO SOLVENT OF EVILS

Nowhere had co-operation so far succeeded in solving the problems of Social evils nor had it contributed towards economic relief of the people. The speaker felt that unless the State and the Co-operative Societies collaborated together and pressed into service their combined energies, nothing tangible could be achieved. In many countries in Europe the Co-operative movement was a working class movement and if socialists are not liked by the Government then the fate of the Co-operative movement also was doomed.

INSTINCT OF PROFIT.

The speaker gave instances of how the movement was being worked in Austria under the new regime and how it had been merged with the greater reorganisation in Germany. He also told his audience about the working of the movement in Italy and Belgium. In England, though Consumers Co-operation had developed in a very grand scale, many of them were based on Imperialist principles. The real motive of Co-operation had not been understood. The Trading aspect of Co-operation had been brought into it. This was due to the fault of the leaders of the movement in not making clear the real motive of the movement.

THOUGHT-PROVOKING SPEECH

In winding up the proceedings of the meeting Sir Lallubhai thanked the speaker for having delivered a fine address on co-operation. There were several points arising out of the speech which deserved deep thinking. The question of co-ordination of the State and the Co-operative Societies deserved thoughtful consideration. The speaker thought that so long as the ideas of both the State and the Societies were the same and there was no possibility of a clash of interests there was no harm in co-ordinating the efforts of both. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, said the speaker, had rendered great service to the country by going to England and explaining to those of the Congress about the movement in India.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an educated girl for inter-caste marriage with a young foreign returned graduate of a high caste Hindu family, well posted in life. For particulars apply Box No. 3187, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a qualified Midwife B. P. N..A., for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply Damodar Anandji, Karwar Street, Fort. (3199).

Wanted Lady Doctors, Qualified Nurses, Midwives. B.P.N.A., and Sick-Nurses, immediately. Apply immediately with testimonials, stating salaries required. Royal Service Agency, 369-7-, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Nanabhai Lane corner, Fort, Bombay.

Wanted Qualified (fully) or Midwife Nurses and Lady Compounder for up-country Hospital urgently required. Apply Box No. 3194, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Experienced Shorthand Typist and court-clerks knowing legal-line for Advocate's office. Apply immediately with certificates stating salary required, Box 3204 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted First Class Mechanical Engineer for Ginning Factory very urgently. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. (3192).

Wanted a Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply to the Headmaster T. & T. V. Sarvjanik High School, Surat, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary expected. (9143)

Wanted an experienced and fully qualified Inspector of Food on Rs. 70-5-100 plus Rs. 3 as cycle allowance. Apply with full particulars and testimonials on or before 22-11-34 to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat. (9150).

Wanted an experienced organizer for Gujarat and Kathiawar for sound and progressive Life Insurance Co. Good prospects for a capable man. Apply to Box No. 9154 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Twelve Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3193).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

A young educated man wishes to invest 15,000 to 20,000 in sound business. Apply with particulars to Box No. 3203, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Don't Miss This Chance.—Renowned Astrologer Physiognomist, Mr. Dhariwal will guide you for all sorts of worries, job, love affairs, bad time and bad habit in fact. Charge Re. 1, At Dhobi Talao, Jer Mahal, Dinsha Mahal, above Kyani Co. (3197).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 422 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 331331 to 331335 and 394762 to 394766 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited standing in the name of Shah Ghela Ladha has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 6-11-34.

3196

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (Railway Board).

NOTICE.

Tenders for the Supply of Coal To the State-managed Railways and to the Assam Bengal, Bengal Nagpur, Bengal & North Western and South Indian Railways During the year 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of Coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936:—

	Tons
1. Steam Coal, by rail ..	29,90,000
2. Steam Coal, by sea ..	4,90,000
Total ..	34,80,000
3. Slack coal from Central Provinces and Pench Valley	66,000
4. Screened Slack coal from Bengal for Power House	4,500
5. Rubble Coal from Bengal 3/8"x1½" ..	15,000
6. Coke Breeze	7,300
7. Soft Coke for Workshop purposes ..	4,000
8. Hard Coke	2,300
9. Soft Smithy Coke by sea	600

The quality and grading of Slack Coal should conform to the Specification given below:—

Calorific value between 9,000 and 11,500 British Thermal Units and containing not more than 20 per cent. Ash, shall be capable of producing and super-heating continuously under working conditions as an economical output 60,000 lbs. of steam per hour at a pressure of 270 lbs. per Sq. in. (gauge) at the super-heater outlet and super-heated to 725 deg. Fahr., measured at the superheater outlet from water supplied at a temperature of approximately 130 deg. Fahr. Grading of size of coal is to be as follows:—

Specifications for quality.			Grading of coal.	
Grade.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Lower Limit Percentages.	Upper Limit Percentages.
Retained	1"	1½"	0	0
Passed	1"	1½"		
Retained	1/2"	1/2"	10	100
Passed	1/2"	1/2"		
Retained	1/4"	1/4"	40	...
Passed	1/4"	1/4"		
Retained	1/8"	1/8"	25	...
Passed	1/8"	1/8"		
Retained	1/16"	1/16"	15	...
Passed	1/16"	1/16"	10	...

Forms of Tender, Specifications and instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1 Council House Street, Calcutta on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a form provided by the Company-managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired. The Agents of the Company-managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders; they reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11 a.m. on the 12th November, 1934, and they will be opened at 11-15 a.m. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J.R. HARRISON,
Offg: Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd Oct. 1934.

9008

Public Notices

MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD. (Incorporated in England)

NOTICE.

Tender for the supply of coal during 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 320,000 tons Steam Coal to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the 12 months ending 31st March 1936, as follows:—

Coal to be delivered by Sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway 80,000 to 100,000 tons.

Coal to be supplied F.O.R. Colliery or F.O.B. Kidderpore Docks or C.I.F. Madras 220,000 to 240,000 tons.

2. The coal must be either of Selected Grade or Grade I, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

4. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway c/o the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of coal." The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 a.m. on the 12th November, 1934.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; the further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd October 1934.

9010

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (Railway Board).

NOTICE

Tenders for the transport of coal for State-managed Railways from Calcutta to Rangoon during 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 220,000 tons of Coal and 600 tons Soft Smithy Coke in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the 12th November, 1934 and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3-15 p.m. (Calcutta time) on that date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

J. R. HARRISON,
Offg. Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

9009

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDL. DIST. MUNSIFF, QUILON.

O. S. No. 1370 of 1109.

HANNA BI KULSOM BI, of Chotani bungalow, Udayamarthanda Puram Cheri, Iravipuram, Quilon Plaintiff.

(i) ISMAIL CHOTANI, son of M.M.H.J.M. Chottani, Dorat Street, Bombay, (ii) HABAB CHOTANI of Do. Defendants.

The above suit stands posted for hearing to the 12th November, 1934 The defendants must appear before this Court on that date, if not the suit will be decreed 'ex-parte.'

(By Order),
HEAD CLERK.

29th October, 1934. 9165

Public Notice

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS—6TH, 7TH AND 8TH NOVEMBER. 1934.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed via Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni to Bhendi Bazar and beyond the J. J. Hospital.

SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the J. J. Hospital via Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road and Hornby Road.

Vehicles moving North will proceed 'via' Kalbadevi Road and will not be allowed to turn into Shaik Memon Street.

Vehicles will not be allowed to turn round or reverse on any of the roads mentioned above.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side Street except Bhuleshwar Road on the left hand side of the route laid down above.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 29th October, 1934.
9152.

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B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

As the weather is now normal, the Pleasure Cruises will be run as under during the "DIWALI" Holidays:—

Tuesday 6th November xx Dharamtar Creek, 9-00 a.m. 1-30 p.m.
Tuesday 6th November xx Round Elephanta, 3-30—7-30 p.m.
Thursday 8th November xx Ulwa Creek, 9-00 a.m. 1-30 p.m.
Thursday 8th November xx Round Elephanta, 3-30—7-30 p.m.

xx Fare per person Rs. 1-8-0. Children under 12 at half rates.
Music: Drinks and Light Refreshments at Tariff Rates.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

Note.—The Cruise round Kennery on Wednesday the 7th instant has had to be cancelled owing to Ballard Pier not being available.

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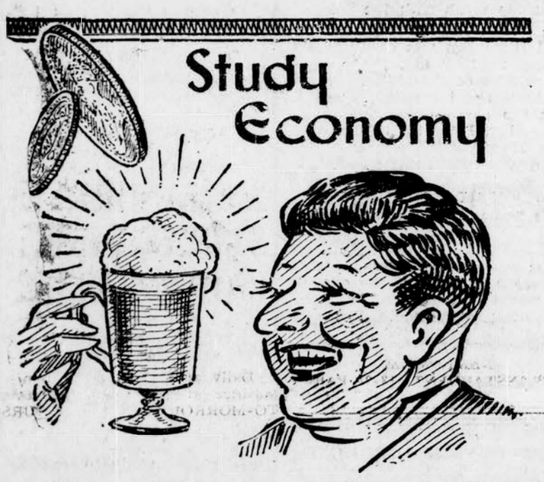

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Voters arriving at Bandra to record their votes for the Municipal Election.

Best Cadets selected for Viceroy's Gold Medal and the Governing Body Prize: Samson, winner of the Viceroy's Gold Medal and Jaishankar (right), winner of the Governing Body Prize, the two best Cadets of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship, "Dufferin."

Ratnagiri Municipality Asked To Adopt Policy Of Self-Help

Governor Points Out Sources Of Taxation For Increasing Revenue

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his joint reply to the addresses of the Municipal Borough of Ratnagiri and Ratnagiri District Local Board on Monday said.—

On behalf of Lady Brabourne and myself, allow me to thank you for the cordial and friendly welcome which you have given us.

"I am sure, Rao Bahadur Parulekar, that you will understand that I regret, as much as you and the Councillors of the Ratnagiri Borough do, the unfortunate dispute between you and my Government in regard to the annual contribution you have to pay to Government in connection with the water supply of your town. You have alluded to the fact that you have addressed a representation to the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government on the subject, from which I conclude that you do not wish me to give you a definite answer in my reply to-day. I have, however, studied the history somewhat carefully, and cannot refrain from saying that I find it a little difficult to understand the attitude of your Borough in the matter.

"The main facts are that Government have on three occasions, in 1910, 1914, and 1930; undertaken extensive repairs or improvements to your water system either because your Municipality was unable to do so or because its financial policy was embarassed. This being so, it is surely not inequitable that Government should expect an annual repayment according to the resources of your Borough,—I mean not only its existing resources, but also those which it could reasonably be expected to develop.

FINANCIAL POLICY CRITICISED

"The whole question relates to your financial policy, which am sorry to see has been the subject of much criticism by the Audit Department and the local officers of Government during the last few years.

"On the other hand the examiner of Local Fund Accounts has on many occasions suggested to you new and obvious sources of taxation, such as an increase in the rate of house tax, which was sanctioned as far back as 1916, a general sanitary tax, taxes on tea shops and revision of the rates of octroi. I do not wish to advocate any particular one of these methods of taxation, but it is clear to me that you have abundant scope for increasing your revenue and that you cannot expect to make any further progress on your administration if you deliberately avoid the policy of self-help. On the other hand it appears to me that, not only have you the resources to maintain the present modest scheme of water supply, but that you could with some show of determination carry out a more extensive one.

REPLY TO DISTRICT BOARD

"Turning to the address of the District Local Board, I should like particularly to thank you, Mr. Nanal, for the very interesting address which your Board has presented to me.

"I am very glad that you recognise that Government are giving its full share of attention to your district. Seeing that its natural resources are few and that it supplies such a large percentage of the labouring population of Bombay city, whose interests are at present so much the concern of my Government and myself, this is perhaps your due.

"Of your future needs to which you allude in your address, I think those connected with the development of your agricultural resources are surely the most important. I refer in particular to the improvement of the system of marketing mangoes with its natural corollary of an extension of the cultivation of that crop, and an increase in the area under hemp. You are aware that the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, working chiefly through the Taluka Development Associations, have been giving much attention to these problems in the last few years, though I agree that hitherto the concrete results have been few. There is, however, recently some indication that more material progress will be possible.

COLD STORAGE SCHEME

The Agricultural Department has taken up a cold storage research scheme for the export of fresh fruit, and the mango will be the principal fruit in this scheme. The experiments are being carried on in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens and valuable results are expected.

"As regards the marketing of hemp, an officer appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research visited your district in 1931 and made certain recommendations which are being investigated by the Council. I understand that these recommendations include a material increase of the area under this crop and investigations for improving the yield of the fibre. The Director of Industries is also giving his attention to this question and has prepared a scheme for the improved preparation and marketing of hemp which is being considered by Government. You have also no doubt noticed that the Imperial Council of Research has recently appointed a special officer to investigate the improvement of marketing operations.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

I think too that these questions provide some scope for the activities of the Village Uplift Committees which I am very glad to note are now being started in several villages of this district. I should like to digress for one moment and say that in my opinion it would be possible for this Village Uplift movement to tackle in some measure the evil of excessive fragmentation of land and the necessity for consolidation of holdings which I believe to be one of the main agricultural problems of the district.

"I sincerely congratulate the District Local Board on what it has been able to achieve in the matter of fostering cottage industries and in developing technical education.

ROUND-UP OF SUSPECTS

Search Of Beggar Reveals Possession Of Tidy Sum On Person

The police in the north of the city arrested during the week-end seven persons in all for moving under suspicious circumstances.

The Bhoiwada Police arrested Abdulla Ismail on Saturday evening for loitering about in the vicinity of the Chinabaug Post Office.

Muniswamy Bhiva was arrested by the Mahim Police on Friday evening for moving about in the vicinity of a Jewellers' shop near the Mahim Station continuously for over four hours.

Danger To Children.

Gunya Krishna was arrested by the DeLisle Road Police. Several cases have been reported to the police in which children had been kidnapped and their ornaments removed. The police arrested the man on suspicion.

Remanded To Custody.

Raina Ananda and Dhondu Ganpat were arrested by the De Lisle Road Police on Friday and Saturday respectively for suspiciously moving about.

All of them were placed on Monday before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar and remanded to Police custody.

BEGGAR WITH RS. 110.

Allabux Alladin, a beggar, was arrested by the Mahim Police at the Junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and De Silva Road for loitering about.

On searching his person, Rs. 110-12-0 was recovered.

To enable the police to complete their enquiries, he has been remanded by the 5th Presidency Magistrate to police custody till the 12th November.

VICTORIA KILLS PEDESTRIAN

Ganpat Dhondoo Powar, aged 50, was knocked down on Sunday evening by Hack Victoria No. 399 at the junction of Girgaum Road with Kandewadi. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment but he succumbed to the injuries on Monday.

RUN OVER BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest held on Monday on the body of Sakharam Bhagoo Gamre who was run over by a night up electric train (G.I.P.) between Matunga and Dadar.

EVERYONE IS WEARING

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Delicately Scented and Prepared from the purest RAW MATERIALS

An Ideal Non-GREASY toilet-cream that is readily absorbed by the pores of the skin rendering it smooth flexible and Healthy.

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Manufactured by:—

E. S. PATANWALA

182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 2.

Factory:— Patanwala Building, Cannaught Road, Victoria Garden Bombay.

AGRIPADA BURGLARY SEQUEL

As a sequel to house burglary overnight in Agripada, the Police have arrested in the small hours on Monday Mahomed Kassim.

The suspect was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Monday.

From inquiries made by the police it transpires that a boy, named Yusuf Khan, actually heard some one breaking open the lock, then saw him come in seize the box, containing cash and gold ornaments and finally go out with the booty.

It is further stated that the suspect even threatened the boy that he would kill him in case he raised an alarm.

The cash and gold ornaments, removed from the box, are valued at Rs. 142.

The accused was ordered to be remanded for a period of five days, pending further police inquiries and arrests in this connection.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR BUS

Injured Man Dies From Injuries Received

"Death due to bieonco-pneumonia and gangrene following an injury to the right foot accidentally received from a motor-bus (B.E.S.T.) at the junction of Falkland Road with Sandhurst Road." This was the jury's verdict at the inquest held before the city coroner on Monday on the body of Jammar Dalai who died on Sunday.

RAID ON HOTEL

On Friday night under a gambling warrant, issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the Kalachowkie Police raided, the Shradhanand Hindu Hotel on the ground floor of Mistri Building at Lalbaug and arrested Shridhar Gangadhar and five others.

They have been released on bail till the 19th November.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

An Australian Team For India Next Year!

(By J. C. Maitra)

Cricket.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA TAKES INITIATIVE.

The Emergency Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India met at Delhi recently and arrived at several important decisions and these will be placed before the full meeting of the Board this week-end. The news that will be most cordially welcomed all over the country is in regard to the invitation which the Emergency Committee has, at the instance of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, decided to extend to an Australian team to visit India in the cold weather of 1935-36.

AN OUTSTANDING DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is reported that the Maharaja has kindly offered to send Frank Tarrant to Australia with a view to assist the Board in its negotiations. I have no doubt that the Board will gratefully accept the offer and Tarrant will be sent to Australia to fix up the matter.

When Woodfull's team was touring in England last Summer, the Board of Control tried hard to fix up a couple of engagements with them on their way back to Australia but without success. Even Lord Willingdon's persuasion was of no avail. Cricket-lovers in this country felt greatly disappointed at being deprived of the opportunity of seeing the Australian stalwarts in action.

CALL A TRULY REPRESENTATIVE SIDE.

If the tour is a private one, it does not matter at all, as long as a truly representative side pays the visit. A team composed of Woodfull, Ponsford, McCabe, Shipperfield, Grimmett and O'Reilly, and Don Bradman, if possible, is sure to fire the cricket fans of this country with unbounded enthusiasm and the tour may be assured of a financial and spectacular success.

INSTRUCTIONAL TOURS—A NECESSITY.

Despite the present economic depression of India, I would welcome such a tour, as in the present state of evolution of Indian cricket such instructional tours are absolutely necessary.

It is also possible that an Indian team may visit Australia in 1937-38. Negotiations are going to be set afoot in this direction as well. Let us hope that these interchange of visits will materialize and give a greater fillip to cricket in India.

NO OFFICIAL RECOGNITION FOR PRIVATE TOURS.

For a long time we have heard about an English tour which Mr. W. D. Begg of Ajmer has been arranging. The other day Mr. Begg and Mr. P. L. Ray approached the Emergency Committee of the Board of control to lend their official stamp to the team which will make the trip to England in 1935 styled as "Roy's Eleven." The Emergency Committee rightly refused to grant official recognition to a private team over which they will have no interest or control.

In this connection it is worth while recalling that a few years ago, Mr. A. M. Hayman, the then President of the Indian Hockey Federation, proposed to take on his own an All-India hockey team to Germany, after the latter's terms were rejected by the I. H. F. Council,—provided the Federation accorded its approval to it. On the I.H.F. refusing to do so, the tour was dropped.

NEED FOR HUSBANDING OUR RESOURCES.

Messrs. Roy and Begg find themselves in a similar predicament as did Mr. Hayman in 1931. These two enthusiasts will be well-advised to drop the idea as their forerunner did. At this stage whenIndian cricket is being placed on an organised footing, it is very necessary that all cricket activities should be directed and controlled by the Board of control. Otherwise, energies might be mis-directed and moneys ill-spent. India can ill-afford to squander away either. I have all praise for the sporting efforts of Messrs. Roy and Begg. But I cannot persuade myself to support a venture which is not conducive to the healthy growth of Cricket in India.

NO LIASION OFFICER NECESSARY.

The Emergency Committee considered a letter from the Rt. Rev. G. D. Barne, President of the Punjab Provincial Cricket Association and a vice-President of the Board of Control, in which he had requested the Board to appoint him as the liasion officer between the Board and the provincial associations. However praiseworthy the motive of the Bishop might be, his interferences are not likely to be appreciated by the provincial rulers. Consequently, the Committee thought it wiser to decline the offer of the Bishop.

A HITCH OVER MAHARASHTRA'S AFFILIATION.

While Mysore has secured an easy affiliation, there has been a hitch over the affiliation of the Maharashtra Cricket Association. I understand that two factions have grown up in Poona, each trying to keep the other away from the reins of power and position. The Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association which Controls Poona Cricket at present, has stepped in their way. It is hoped that a compromise might be effected between the rival parties and a stronger body might be formed by joint efforts, in the best interests of Cricket in Maharashtra.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

If this new association secures recognition at the full meeting of the Board this week-end, Maharashtra will naturally be placed in the Western Zone of the draw and asked to play the winner of Bombay and Gujarat at Bombay.

There will be two more alterations in the draw, due to the non-entry of Bengal and Rajputana. The United Provinces Association having shifted its headquarters to Agra, will be transferred to the Northern Zone and will meet Delhi and District, their winners playing Southern Punjab in the next round.

MAHARAJ KUMAR OF VIZIANAGARAM'S LOVE FOR CRICKET.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram has given a further proof of his keen interest and love for cricket by donating a very handsome trophy of chiselled gold-specially selected by Lady Willingdon herself—for the cricket championship of India. It has been called the Willingdon Trophy. The fight for its possession has already begun in South India where Madras scored a comfortable victory over Mysore. Bombay is preparing the ground by staging the Quadrangular Tournament towards the end of this month.

UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The news which will greatly interest the student world is that the Emergency Committee has wholeheartedly supported the scheme put forward by Mr. De Mello for the Inter-University tournament. With the acceptance of the championship trophy offered by Mr. A. D. Baria, it has paved the way for its easy passage at the Board Meeting.

The Draw shows that Dacca will meet Calcutta at the latter place, and Patna-Benares at Benares, the winners meeting at Calcutta. The Allahabad-Lucknow match will be played at Lucknow or Allahabad and the Delhi—Punjab match at Delhi, their winners to meet at Delhi. The Semi-final will be staged at Delhi.

In the lower half, Aligarh will play Agra at Aligarh, and Bombay meets Nagpur at Bombay, the winners trying conclusions at Bombay. Osmania and Andhra are to play at Hyderabd and Madras and Mysore at Madras, and the winners of the latter match will meet Annamalai, who are in the bye, at Madras. The winners of this round will battle again at Madras. The Semi-final in this half will be played at Bombay. It is yet uncertain where the final match will be played. The dates of the matches are to be fixed by the universities themselves according to their convenience.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu who returned to India on Monday after attending the International Co-operative Congress in London, delivered a thought-provoking speech at the Co-operative institute the same evening.

"INDIA'S QUEST THROUGH AGES"

Attainment Of Happiness Through Subdual Of Desire, Says Vaswani

"The quest of ages is the conquest of happiness, It will be achieved through subdual of desire and the offering of daily work as a sacrifice at the Lotus feet of the Lord."

In these words Sadhu Vaswani described "India's quest through ages" before a large gathering at the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday.

Mr. C. S. Trilokekar presided at the meeting.

The quest for the Kingdoms of "Satya," "Light" and "Ahimsa," has been frequent from ages immemorial, said Sadhu Vaswani.

And this, in short, meant culture. Culture was the one resplandant quality which the people of India possessed for ages. India was ever rich and glories in poetry and literature, science and religion, politics and culture.

And India's emphasis was, observed the speaker, on the culture of "Atma."

The culture, as gleaned from the glory of the "Nalanda" University, showed wide scholarship, remarked the speaker. Culture was given to thousands of students in the Nalanda University and that University turned out thousands of scholars.

POLITICS IS DESTINY

"Why should any man concern himself with the destinies of nation?' asked Napoleon," said the speaker. But it should be admitted that politics was destiny.

The speaker also quoted anecdotes from "Upanishads" and "Bhagavatgita" where a deep, profound and clear note of optimism has been struck contrary to the opinion of the several western thinkers and where the futility of "Brahma" and "Atma" are clearly discernible.

The speaker concluded his speech by an appeal to check or subdue the actions of men or women being vitiated by personalities and try to have mastery over mind and body.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting came to a close.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(Through The Congress Election Campaign Bureau)

TO-DAY'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a meeting will be held at Gandhi Chauk, Parel Village, on Tuesday (to-day) the 6th inst. at 8 p.m. when Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi will preside, and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Dr. Deshmukh, S. K. Patil, D. S. Babrekar, S. B. Mahadeshwar and other prominent leaders will speak on the ensuing "Assembly Elections."

TO-MORROW'S MEETINGS

The following Election meetings will be held on Wednesday the 7th instant:—

"F" Ward: Laul Baug, Ganesh Maidan 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) President Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi.

Speakers: Messrs. K. M. Munshi, D. S. Babrekar, S. K. Patil, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Nagindas T. Master, S. B. Mahadeshwar, and other prominent leaders.

Matunga, Ashtik Samaj Hall 9 p.m. (S.T.): President Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.

Speakers: Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, I. S. Patel, and other prominent leaders.

"D" Ward: Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, 9 p.m.: President Sjt. K. F. Nariman.

Speakers: K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, S. K. Patil, D. S. Babrekar, Nagindas Master and others.

Beware Of Enemies Of Congress

WARNING TO BOMBAY VOTERS

Munshi And Deshmukh Expose The Vaunted Claims Of Non-Congress Candidates

"The heart of the average man is always sound.

"Approach your friends and relatives, visit the chawls, dig out every vote you can command, marshal at the election booth and help the Congress.

"The 15th of November will see the strength of the nation and the glory of the Congress."

With these words Mr. K. M. Munshi addressed a large gathering at Ambewadi, Girgaon, on Monday night, Mr. D. S. Babrekar presiding.

Dr. Deshmukh referred to the propaganda carried on by the non-Congress candidates with the help of some journals to back them up.

"I have ample faith in the sincerity of the Deccani people who would always stand by the Congress" observed Dr. Deshmukh in the course of his speech.

Mr. Munshi, at the outset, warned the audience to take note of the enemies of the Congress. A certain set of people, in the speaker's opinion, claimed their salvation lay with the British Government while the other fought too much with the Congress.

And these two sets of people, forming, as they did, the sub-average men of the nation were the enemies of the nation.

But the average man, observed the speaker, knew his politics too well. He would not be taken in by the pious platitudes of vote-hunters.

NATION'S DETERMINATION

This was not an election in which the Congress candidate would have an easy time, remarked the speaker. This was not an election in which the candidate would look forward to a Knighthood at the end. But it was an election in which the nation would show its determination of prosecuting the struggle to a successful end.

It was with that object, emphasised the speaker, that every seat in the Assembly should be captured.

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION

Petty shop-keepers, of all people, knew full well, in the opinion of the speaker, the vagaries of electioneering. They could ill-afford to throw away their votes. They would ever say, "We are not going to sell our votes for a mess of pottage; we are not going to sell our right of self-determination for a mess of pottage."

The lecturer knew well that Bombay would ever stand by the Congress, as it had always done.

"Are you going to bestir yourself?" Asked the speaker. "If you do, go to your friends and the various chawls" he continued, "dig out every vote you can command, marshal it to the polling booth and help the Congress."

"That would prove, observed the speaker whether or not you could stand by the Congress and the nation. "If you do," observed the speaker, "you shall have served the cause of the Congress."

And the Congress, emphasised the speaker, shall then, stand vindicated by the unanimous support of the country.

SIR SHANMUKHAM'S ANTICS.

With reference to the election-campaign of Sir Shanmukham Chetty at Madras for the Commerce Seat, the speaker said that some reports in the local papers showed that he was giving out threats to the Congress candidates from the Presidential "Gadi."

Sir Shanmukham, remarked the speaker, was a late lamented member of the "Swaraj Party." He glided into the seat which was gloriously occupied by late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

But from the wire that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari received, continued the speaker, one could make out that even that "pocket borough" of the South Indian plutocracy was going to be captured by the Congress.

As the election was drawing near, concluded the speaker voters should rally round the Congress banner, and on the 15th instant Congress candidates must top the lists.

MASQUERADES.

Dr. Deshmukh, then, explaining the election-tricks of a non-Congress candidate of the Presidency, compared him humorously with the donkey in the "Aesop's Fables," Masquerading in the garb of a lion.

"What had he done one and a half years ago when the Communal Award was thrust on an unwilling nation? asked the speaker.

Speaking about his mouthpiece at Poona—"Kesari"—the lecturer said that that journal was carrying on an inglorious propaganda against the Congress candidates.

"Beware of "Kesari"" warned the speaker, "as it is treacherous even to the cause espoused by its founder the late Lokamanya Tilak."

Dr. Deshmukh had ample faith in the sincerity of the Deccani people who would always stand by the Congress. He believed that they would never be swept off their feet by such glib talk.

Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. P. R. Lele also spoke sponsoring the attitude which the Congress had taken with regard to the "Communal Award" and expressed their confidence that the nation would always stand by the Congress.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

John Barrymore, the famous Hollywood actor, who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning.

SARDAR PATEL AT AGRA

Addresses Several Election Meetings

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited the Agra division, where he addressed several meetings in support of Mr. Srikrishna Dutt, Paliwal, who is being opposed by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.

A close fight is expected in Oudh, where the main trial of strength lies between the Congress nominees and the candidates set up by the Oudh National Agriculturist Party.—A. P.

English Professionals For Quadrangular

LOCAL CLUBS REFUSED PLOTS TO ERECT TENTS THIS YEAR

(BY OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT.)

I understand the Europeans are searching the length and breadth of the land for players to assist them in the forthcoming tournament, They realise that the Muslims, Hindus and Parsis will be strongly represented and are making every effort to do likewise. A. L. Hosie (Calcutta), C. P. Johnstone and H. Ward (Madras) have declined invitations to play in Bombay, but R. J. O. Meyer, the ex-Cambridge Blue has promised to assist the Europeans. The English professionals, Nichols, Verity, Langridge and Mitchell, who are expected shortly to coach in Patiala, may be invited to strengthen the team, with of course the Maharajah's permission.

As the Hindus, Muslims and Parsis are agreeable, the Europeans should be in a position to field a strong team.

The Rest who are just as anxious to play in the Tournament, were counting on Leary Constantine, the West Indies all-rounder to assist them, but they will have to sit and watch the other communities battle for supremacy, instead of participating themselves in a tournament, which is meant to foster local cricket. Next year the Bombay Presidency Cricket (Proper) Association, should scrap the Quadrangular Tournament altogether, and get on with provincial cricket.

Dongre's Inconsistency.

Mr. V. S. Dongre, who not long ago, denounced communal cricket, is at present engaged in running the Quadrangular Tourament. As he is also Honorary Secretary of the B.P.C. (P) A., cricketers are anxious to know how he reconciles his present position with his earlier attitude.

Shock For Clubs.

Many clubs and schools received a shock on being refused applications for space for the erection of tents to view the Quadrangular Tournament. The committee took refuge behind the following notice published on September 29:—

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT 1934.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that all applications from Clubs and Schools for space for the erection of stands from which to view the coming Quadrangular Cricket Tournament must reach the Secretary, C/o. Bombay Gymkhana, by WEDNESDAY, October 10th, after which date none will be considered.

The charge will be Rs .6 per foot and applications will be considered by the Committee, who reserve the right to refuse applications without giving any reason.

I understand that even the plots have been allotted on a communal basis this year, local Parsi, Hindu and Muslim institutions getting preference.

Mr. Yusuf S. Peerbhoy, one of the successful candidates at the Bandra Municipal election held on Saturday.

AIR RACE TO MELBOURNE

Scott And Black Placed First In Handicap Event

MELBOURNE, Nov. 5.

The official placings in the Mildenhall-Melbourne Handicap Race are:—

Scott and Black	1
Parmentier and Moll	2
Melrose	3.

LONDON-MELBOURNE AIR RACE PRIZES

MELBOURNE, Nov. 5.

Cathcart Junes and Waller were awarded the third speed prize in the Air Race according to official results. The second prize goes to the Americans, Roscoe Turner and Pangborne owing to the decision of the Dutchmen, Parmentier and Moll, to accept the first prize for the Handicap Race instead of the second speed prize. The Official times are:

Scott and Black, whole journey, 70 hours 54 minutes 18 seconds: flying time, 65/24/13; nett handicap flying time 63/48/49.

Parmentier and Moll: whole journey 90/13/36, flying time, 81/10/36; net handicap flying time 76/38/12.

Handicap race flying times are: Melrose 79/17/55; Stodart and Stodart 79/32/30; Macgregor and Walker 82/43/34; Hewett and Kay 85/42/28; Hanson 87/45/31.—Reuter's Special.

6 P. C. DIVIDEND FOR IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

"The Imperial Airways has drawn up full plans for the Trans-Atlantic service" declared Sir Eric Geddes at the annual meeting of the Imperial Airways but the operation is not yet likely. There would however be immediate passenger and mail service of flying boats between Bermuda and New York operated jointly with the Pan-American Airways. Sir Eric the time is come to replace major fleet by faster aircraft but it is vital to the prosperity that the company's funds should be carefully preserved until the rate of advancement in design and technology had showed down. The Imperial Airways is convinced that their services are by far the quietest and most comfortable in the world.

Announcing a dividend of six per cent Sir Eric Geddes reviewed the steady progress of the all round traffic on Indian and Malayan routes. He expected substantial, increase in December with the extension from Singapore to Darwin. Service to South Africa will become bi-weekly almost immediately. Similar increase in under consideration regarding the Eastern service.

The company is constructing three new four-engine machines seating 8 to 10 persons and four twin-engine aircraft with top-speed of 170 miles per hour. They are not intended for the main trunk routes. The former of these are intended for Europe, the latter for long distance tours overseas and charter work.

Sir Eric reiterated the impracticability from the point of view costs of separate mail and passenger service but promised the public a substantial increase in speed well as frequency.—Reuter's Special.

MESMERISM OF SPEED.

"Don't be mesmerised by speed" declared in effect Sir Eric Geddes replying to the taunts regarding the alleged slowness on Imperial Air routes. Sir Eric mentioned that the Air France, machines are 33 per cent. faster than the Imperial Airways machines yet the Imperial Airways this year carried on the European routes nearly three tiemes as many passengers as the Air France Speed-fiands forget comfort, regularity and safety. Regarding the Dutch K. L. M. on the London-Batavia route they carried 552,000 ton-miles (one ton carried one mile) whereas the Imperial Airways flying a shorter route and not having even a full year's operation on the Calcutta-Singapore section, carried 903,000 during this year.

The regular service could not run as race. He added it was impossible for him to disclose what was going on regarding the curtailing of flying times to the Empire capitals to the extent to which the Government itself refused to disclose. The Imperial Airways have already taken action which enable 7-1/4 day service to Australia providing aids to navigation essential to safe passenger service. That was the time he thought which even the praiseworthy "Douglas" itself would take.—Reuter's Special.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 14
Muslim: Rajab 27 1353
Parsi: Khordad 1, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
High Water: 10-55 23-52
Low Water 5-04 17-06
'At Home' to Sjt. Ramadas Pantulu at Dadar Andhra Mahasabha.
Divali Public holiday.
Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, November 7
Divali Public holiday.
Banks closed.

THURSDAY, November 8.
Divali Public holiday.
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, November 9.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

GANJAWALLA.—Seth Parsotamdas Pranjiwandas Ganjawalla, of the Bansali caste, died on Monday night. Funeral ceremony will take place today (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. Othamna ceremony will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. at his residence 79, Kika Street, Bombay.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a tear-off Calendar for Samvat 1991 from Messrs. Nanji Bhagwan and Bros., Bombay.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be 'At Home' to V. Ramdas Pantulu Garu, India's Delegate to the International Co-operative Congress, held at London, on his landing at Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Mahasabha premises, Palm Mansion, Dadar.

DAYANAND WEEK

The third day of the Dayanand Week, will be celebrated in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. when Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma and Pt. Vijayshankerji will speak on the Life and Work of Swami Dayanand.

DIVALI MOHOTSWA CEREMONY

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting will be held at Brahma Nivas to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9-15 a.m. when Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dabil will preside. Sjt. Vaswani will deliver lecture on "Hindu Culture".

The REGAL

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10. p.m.
CONCESSION TO SCHOOL PARTIES AT THE 4 P.M. SHOW.
2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK of our Anniversary attraction

They'll Steal Their Way into Your Heart!

Spectacle—Heart throbs—Romance—Thrills!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—The "Devil's Brother (Laurel and Hardy Comedy). At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Treasure Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Murder at the Vanities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sairandhree". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Garibi-ki-Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tell Me To-night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsheer". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Stand Up and Cheers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dames". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Tower Orchestra, conducted by W. Arthur Clarke. Relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Birmingham. 8-30 p.m. A Pianoforte Interlude by Ernest Lush. 8-45 p.m. "Live Records". A New Kind of Variety Show. Devised by Cecil Madden with the co-operation of Janet Joye, Eric Barker, and the Mystery Singer. 9-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from York Minster. 10-15 p.m. Interlude. 10-30 p.m. The News. 10-45 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra, with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano). 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. Bai Illahejan of Meerut will entertain. 12-30 p.m. European Programme. The Art Players. (Directed by Josef Barthel). (Relayed from the "Cafe Ninette".) (By kind permission of the Management). 2 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. European Programme. Organ Recital by L. A. Lickfold, M.A. Mus. Bach., F.R.C.O. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. New Books by The Bookman. 7-45 p. m. Dance music. Ray Noble and His Orchestra. (H.M.V. Records). 9 p.m. Time signal. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Instrumental Music. Madhavlal, Sitar Solos. 10 p.m. Light music. Dinker Dehere. 11 p.m. Close down.

SRI VENKATESH MANDIR, FANASWADI.

The Garud Festival of Sri Venkatesh Mandir, will begin from Wednesday night between 8 to 11 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-00 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Cathay" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant, instead of at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant as previously notified.

SWADESHI MARKET MUSEUM

The Hon. Secretary writes:

All those who are taking interest in the Swadeshi are requested to pay visits to the Swadeshi Market Museum before the 8th of November, as the Committee has decided to close this Museum from the 8th November, 1934.

During the last month, owing to the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress, hundreds of delegates and visitors of different provinces have paid their visits to this Museum, and expressed their satisfaction for such sort of excellent Swadeshi show.

The Museum remains open for public from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. on account of the Diwali Holidays without entrance fee.

Daily Change of Film Masterpieces
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR DIVALI WEEK

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
DAILY AT 4, 6.30 & 10 P. M.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6th
LAUREL—HARDY & DENNIS KING
In M.G.M.'s unusual full length Comedy
THE DEVIL'S BROTHER
9 PARTS

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7th
LAUREL & HARDY
IN THEIR FULL LENGTH COMEDY SENSATION!
SONS OF THE DESERT
3 PARTS

THURSDAY, Nov. 8th
M. G. M.'s OUTSTANDING PICTURE IN SOUND WITH AN INSPIRING MUSICAL SCORE!
BEN-HUR with RAMON NOVARRO

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Appeal For Funds

The following have appended their signatures to the appeal for funds recently published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on behalf of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University:—

Sjt. Ramanand Chatterji, Mr. M. S. Aney, H. H. Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kortakoti) Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir C. V. Raman(Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi (Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University), Mr. Hassanali Rahimtoolah, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. John Mackenzie, Mr. S. S Patkar, Justice Divatia, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Lady Vidyagauri R. Nilkanth, Mrs. Khadja Shafi Tyabji and Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh.

BOMBAY'S WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

The following is a report of the health of Bombay during the week ending November 3:

The total mortality 553 was 14 less than the last week; the death rate registered was 24.8 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 44th week of 1933 was 459 and death rate 20.5. The average mortality for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 467 and death rate 19.5.

Out of the total deaths, 140 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week Small-pox caused 1 attack and 1 death. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 4.

The number of live births registered during the week was 817 which compares favourably with that for the 44th week of 1933 viz. 805 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz 640.

"HINDUSTHAN" DIVALI ANNUAL

Unquestionably, there is specific direction behind the sumptuous Divali annual of the "Hindusthan" and "Praja-Mitra." Equally unquestionably, the result is apparent. It is noteworthy, praiseworthy. The contributors to the annual represent, decidedly, the feelings, thought and impulses, which animate the younger generation of writers, poets and playwrights of Gujarat. As the contents are valuable more for the subjects they touch them for the big names they advertise it would fit not to mention individual contributors. Suffice it to say that almost every writer is impelled to adjust his view to the demands of modern India that is in the making.

The "Hindusthan" annual is noteworthy for another feature. Its illustrations indicate the desire for some standard of refinement usually conspicuous by its absence in the "Divali" annuals. The work of Syt. Somalal Shah, Kalakant, Chughbai and Jayant Khatri has received the careful attention and the necessary treatment and prominence at the hands of the compilers. The unity of outlook that characterises, more or less, the test of the articles seems to be rather ambiguous, however, in the selection of the pictures which are, on the whole, as said above, better and higher than the average of picture in the annuals.

Divali Illuminations

Our Readers' attention is hereby drawn to the police notice published on page 2 about the traffic regulations to-day, to-morrow and the day after in Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Pacific Maru" left Moji on November 2 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 26 via usual ports.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

The outward P and O Extra Steamer "Cathay" arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

The "Cathay" will sail from No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall for Australia at 10 p.m. the same day.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg arrived at the Government House on Monday.

WELL-KNOWN URDU JOURNALIST DEAD

The Urdu knowing public will be grieved to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Amirul Hassan M.A., who expired in the K.E.M. Hospital on Sunday night at 11-30 p.m. after suffering from jaundice for twenty days.

MR. AMIRUL HASSAN.

The deceased who was 35 years of age, was a native of Singhachauri Dist. Muzaffar pur (Bihar). He passed his B.A. degree in Patna University in 1919 and took his M.A. degree from the Bombay University last year. He served the 'Khilafat' Daily as assistant editor for five years and later joined the staff of "The Times of India" where he was serving at the time he was taken ill. The deceased has left behind him two sons and one daughter. He was very popular in the Muslim community particularly in the Muslim press. He joined the "Times of India" last year as reporter in place of late Mr. Qadri.

REDUCTION IN 'QUARANTINE FEE' ON PILIGRIMS

The Director of Information or Bombay writes:—

Under orders of the Government of India the quarantine fee levied on pilgrims at Kamaran has been reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per pilgrim for the pilgrim season of 1934-35.

Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. Ltd Managing Agents, The Moghul Line, have therefore decided that all pilgrim fares will be reduced by Rs. 2 per head.

NEEL-KAAL INKS

"I continue to use your inks with full satisfaction"—"I am glad to say that the ink compares favourably with good foreign inks"—says Mahatma Gandhi in respect of the Neel-Kaal Ink, manufactured by the Andhra Kala Parishat Tenali, Guntur District. These inks are purely Swadeshi inks, made from Indian ingredients, bottled in Indian-made bottles, corked in Indian-made corks, labelled with Indian-made labels and wrapped in Indian-made paper. The inks, which can be had in various colours, are the product of about a decade of research and have stood every possible test that first class inks should stand. They flow well, write smoothly and do not dry up prematurely. Absence of sediment is a remarkable feature of these inks. They have won gold and silver medals at various all-India Swadeshi exhibitions and have received universal commendation in the country.

We are assured that the profits accruing from these inks are devoted either to the furtherance of research in the line or to the relief of unemployment. The inks are obtainable in four varieties fountain pen inks (blue-black, red, green, violet and blue), permanent blue-black ink, copying ink and violet stamp-pad ink—and are supplied in 1 oz, 2 oz, 4 oz, 12 oz and 24 oz bottles. The prices compare very favourably with those of imported inks. We wish the Andhra Kala Parishat every success in its patriotic enterprise and heartily commend the inks to the patronage of the Indian public.

Exhibition Secretaries Thank Helpers

The General Secretaries, Exhibition Sub-Committee, write:—

Now that the Exhibition is over, we take this opportunity on behalf of our Committee to thank all the staff, honorary and otherwise, who have worked hard during days and nights, irrespective of their health and personal inconveniences and to whose joint efforts the success of the Exhibition is mainly due.

We say also take this opportunity to mention the names of Mr. Dinkar Desai who toiled day and night for the love of it and Mr. Jitendra Mehta and others in charge of the Exhibit Stalls as also the band of young workers who were in charge of the tickets and the Volunteers who were hard put to, to manage the over increasing rush of visitors and last but not the least, we thank the public for the cordial support they gave to the Exhibition.

INDIAN MARINE & VICE-ROY'S GOLD MEDAL

"Dufferin" Cadets Elect Samson As Winner

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

To-day was a unique day for the Staff and Cadets of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin," when the cadets themselves chose one of their number for the Viceroy's Gold Medal.

After inspecting the cadets on board the "Dufferin," Capt. H. Digby Bosto, the Superintendent of the training ship in a stern and stirring address to the cadets dwelt upon the qualities that went to make the best sailor and advised the cadets how they should vote.

They were to vote for a cadet not because he happened to belong to their community, or to their religion, or to their caste, or to their province, or to their watch. They were to vote for him solely for the qualities required for the finest sailor and for which the Viceroy's Gold Medal was to be awarded, namely, cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect, independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offences and to conciliate differences of others, and above all fearless devotion to duty and unflinching truthfulness.

"MARKED MAN."

Continuing the Captain-Superintendent said that the cadet who would be awarded the medal, which was given on the same conditions as on the training ships in England, would be a marked man throughout his life.

This exhortation over, the cadets were asked to vote for the five candidates whose names were put on the board, having been selected by the Superintendent with the advice of the staff, based on the record of the candidates of the past three years.

The cadets went through this first principle of democracy cheerfully. On votes being counted, Cadet captain B. A. Samson won the Viceroy's Gold Medal, having obtained highest number of votes, and Leading Cadet Jai Shanker, running next won the 'Sextant'—the prize of the Governing Body.

After march past, the winner was chaired by his brother cadets and taken in procession to the swimming pool and ceremoniously 'ducked.'

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST WAR

Public Meeting On Armistice Day

Sunday, 11th November (Armistice Day) will be observed as Anti-War Day by the Congress Socialists throughout the country.

In Bombay, a public meeting will be held at the Chowpati sands at 6 p.m. under the joint auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee when a resolution declaring opposition to India's participation in any war in which the British Government may be involved.

Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, will preside.

FINANCE MEMBER VISITS CENTRAL BANK

BOMBAY. Monday.

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India, Sir Osborne Smith, Governor Designate of Reserve Bank, Mr. J. B. Taylor, Deputy Governor Designate and Mr. J. W. Kelly, Controller of Currency paid a visit to the Central Bank of India Limited this evening. They seemed to have been much impressed with the arrangements and working of the Bank.

After the visit the Central Bank Director entertained them to tea and a group photo.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Shock Brigade

The Indian National Congress met in Bombay last week and the great Session ended after arriving at very important decisions. But it will not be forgotten, (it can never be) that the volunteers contributed the most to make the session the success it was. While everyone from the volunteer force did his best to bring credit to the organisation to which he or she belonged, special mention must be made of the "Shock Brigade." Even while the Brigade was under training people, even Congress leaders, were wondering as to what the "Shock Brigade" was expected to do and why special training was being imparted to them. By their work the volunteers of the Brigade have justified their being separated into a Special Branch. Under the able guidance of Dr. Nair, who was the head of the "Brigade"—incidentally it might be stated that it was he who originally came out with the idea of a "Shock Brigade"—the volunteers bore the brunt of the heavy work during the Congress session. It was they who controlled the heavy crowds. Even before the Fire Brigade came on the spot, the volunteers of the Brigade were putting out the fire that had broken out in the Delegates' camp. It should not be concluded that the others did not do hard work. All the volunteers, women as well as men, uniformly worked hard to make the Congress the unique success it proved to be.

Our Markets

There seems to be something radically wrong with the municipal markets in Bombay and it is time that the Markets Committee and the Superintendent of Markets paid more frequent visits than they are doing at present. In some of the markets the mutton sold is of a very poor and low quality. The question arises as to who is responsible for passing such poor quality animals at Bandra and how the market authorities allow such low quality mutton to be sold in Bombay? The same thing could be said about other articles such as fish and fowls. In spite of the monthly statements showing the quantity of fish destroyed, a large quantity of fish in rotten condition is sold in Bombay markets. A visit to the fowl stalls will also show that a number of fowls are kept in the cages in almost dying condition and one wonders what benefit the consumers get by eating the flesh of such poor and emaciated stuff. The interest of the health of the city requires better supervision of municipal markets.

The "Samachar" Gift

FOR DIVALI

The "Divali" number of the "Bombay Samachar" is, like most of the annuals, compiled to suit all tastes. There is hardly a subject of popular interest that has been left untouched, the number is profusely illustrated. And, the pictures, like the text, are brought together to meet varied grades of standards and tastes of the reader. There are photographs, sketches, reproduction of colour washed pictures as well as of finished pictures in oils. Art eastern and western, of amateurs and professionals, may be observed decorating the bulk of the pages of this "Divali" gift from the "Samachar", the line drawing of "Kalakant" and the composition particularly of Syt. Bhupen Gupta deserve more than casual attention.

The names of the writers make it extremely difficult to guess the very few representatives of the Gujarati literary, social and political worlds that do not find their right place in the "Divali" number. You may begin with Syts. Nanalal Kavi. "Dhoomketu" E. Taraporewalla, Kavishri Lalbji, "Suchrashmi" Syt. Kisansingh Chanda, Srimati Lilavati Munshi Dr Ramanlal Jagnik Dr. Shimant Mehta Syt. Chhelshankar Vyas Syt Nandnath Dixit, Syt. Durkal or D. B. Krishnalal Javeri, you may begin there but you do not end there. Because they are representative only not indicative of the big list which constitutes the contents. The "Samachar" number, the volume, which is priced at Re. 1, is not meant to be read and thrown away in a few hours. It is meant to be studied and it provides reading that will last for months.

Dewali Dhanvantri Festival

The Bombay Maharashtra Vaidya Sangh celebrated the Diwali Dhanvantri Festival on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant, in the hall of the Maharashtra Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Mughbhat.

On the 4th, an interesting lecture was delivered by Bhishgacharya Trimbak Shastri Apte of Poona, under the chairmanship of Vaidya-Martand Yadhavji Trikamji Acharya, of Bombay. The subject of the lecture was 'The Human Body' and the lecturer explained the different functions discharged by different organs at different times and under different circumstances so as to make the whole body fit to make the man live long and happily.

The function terminated with wishes for the "Happy New Year" expressed by all.

John Barrymore In Bombay

Among those who arrived by Lloyd Triestino motor vessel 'Victoria' on Monday from Genoa were: Sir Osborne Smith, Mr. J. B. Taylor, Prince and Princess of Limbdi, Mr. G. S. and Mrs. Rukmani Arundale, Mr. V. Ramdas, Mr. John Barrymore, Prof. Rushbrook Williams and Mr. A. Geddis, H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala and Maharaja Kumar Amarjit Singh.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1934

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE

Blood is really thicker than water. And so it happens that, whenever the Government of India or the Britishers in this country find themselves called upon to do an act of elementary justice to India that in any way affects Britain, their hearts first turn towards "Home" and they would never willingly consent to a thing that might at all prejudice British interests, however beneficial it may be to India. And they would, if they could, do almost any thing for Britain, however unjust it may be to India. The relations between India and Lancashire provide an apt illustration of this state of things, so deplorable and unnatural from the Indian point of view. It is too notorious a fact to need any elaborate re-statement that for decades past the interests of the Indian textile industry have been subordinated to those of Lancashire. Even now British textiles are given a much higher measure of preference in the import tariffs than is good for India from any point of view. But Lancashire is not satisfied and demands further concessions without any reference to Indian interests. And the Government of India and the Britishers in the country seem to be as sympathetic as ever towards Lancashire's demands.

Political Blackmail

The "Times of India," that faithfully represents Anglo-Indian interests, feels constrained to admit that Lancashire's latest demand for the immediate enforcement of the Bombay Pact is unreasonable. The promise in the Pact further to reduce the tariff on Lancashire clothes by five per cent is conditional on the finances of the Government of India permitting such a concession. The "Times of India" admits that the Government's finances are still far from satisfactory, that "the time has not yet come to reduce the duty on Lancashire piecegoods by five per cent." Yet on grounds most unconvincing it regards it as an act of "far-sightedness and courage" to "give a gesture of goodwill to Lancashire that may well be advantageous politically to this country." There is something very sinister about the reference to a possible political advantage in return for a certain and admitted economic loss to this country. The nature of the proposed bargain is more broadly hinted at by the "Manchester Guardian" which, referring to Government of India's failure further to reduce the duty on Lancashire piecegoods, says: "The interests of Indian self-government are not being assisted by administrative delays in honouring what after all was a pretty simple pledge." These words ill conceal a threat which is not far from an act of political blackmailing. And the "Times of India" regards it as an act of "far-sightedness and courage" to pay the unconscionable price demanded by Lancashire, lest, forsooth, Lancashire should turn against India and oppose Indian reforms.

No Surrender

We are confident that, whatever the Government may do or attempt to do, the people of India will not be guilty of that species of far-sightedness and courage that is expected from them. It is natural enough for Anglo-Indians lightheartedly to ask Indians to sacrifice their interests for the benefit of the former's kinsmen in Britain. But it would be unnatural and unpatriotic for Indians to surrender their vital interests even in the face of threats. The Bombay Pact has been condemned by the Indian public and businessmen in particular and by none more severely than the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Referring to Lancashire's demand, at the Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber on Saturday, Mr. Manu Subedar, the Vice-President of the Chamber said:—

"The cat is out of the bag in the declaration from Lancashire that, they desire only 11 per cent duty against the import of Lancashire piecegoods in this country, and they want to inflict this sacrifice both on Indian revenues and Indian producers in consideration of the administrative and defence protection given to India by the United Kingdom. This is just the contention, against which this country is fighting. If Britain wished to regard India as a conquest and, on that score, to continue to gain economic advantages from India, they will find Indian opinion everywhere and of every kind dead against such an idea."

Lancashire's threat should make Indians ever more determined to oppose the enforcement of the Bombay Pact, which in no way commits them. There is little difference between the support to any reforms by Lancashire or other interests subject to unconscionable conditions and downright opposition. The latter is decidedly preferable in the present case partly because it will put Indians more on their mettle and because the proposed reforms are spurious and deserve to be attacked by one and all.

Call Of Co-operation

Co-operators in Bombay City, as in the rest of India, celebrated with much enthusiasm the All-India Co-operators' Day which falls on the first Saturday in November every year. As Mrs Sarojini Naidu who presided at the principal meeting in the city observed, there are immense potentialities before the Co-operative Movement in this country which are yet dimly realized. There are lessons of unity and solidarity the movement teaches which have yet to be inculcated with the zeal of missionaries in a sacred cause. But while adherents of the Co-operative movement have good cause for gratification that their movement forges ahead, they cannot close their eyes, especially when the day of annual stock-taking comes round, to the little that has been achieved and the much that remains to be done. If the history of co-operation in India does not present an inspiriting, if not inspiring, tale, one of the main reasons is that the gaze of its promoters has been confined to the problem of credit, almost to the exclusion of other aspects of economic life. Co-operators have, to a certain extent, failed to envisage the problem of economic life as one demanding a comprehensive solution. If co-operation is to succeed as a vital force in the growth of the nation, co-operators should not only adopt a well-conceived ideology, but they should also in their daily task, strive closely to push forward towards the attainment of the ideal form of society they have conceived.

The movement demands not only a programme but also missionaries prepared to work it with the zeal and fervour that alone can impart vigour and momentum. The Chairman of the City Co-operative Institute, Mr. V. P. Varde, bewailed the lack of interest shown in the movement by national leaders. The presence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the midst of co-operators shows, however, that there is nothing to prevent workers in the national cause from participating in the movement, but if there is one reason more than any other which stands in the way of a closer association it is the manner in which Government in India are apt to look upon the co-operative movement as a close preserve for officials to dominate. In some provinces, public workers are deliberately kept at arm's length; and even in Bombay, after thirty years, the movement, as Mr. Varde remarked, is kept in a state of tutelage. It is not surprising in the circumstances if the leaders of the nation deem it more befitting the country's self-respect to keep aloof from what officials are inclined to look upon as a part of the departmental machinery of Government. However, inasmuch as such a conception of a truly democratic popular movement is entirely wrong, it may be hoped that there will, in future, be closer contact established between the Co-operative movement and the movement for national freedom, especially in view of the resolve of the Indian National Congress to revive and develop economic activities in rural India.

DEMOCRACY IN FOREIGN INDIA

Repercussions Of Portuguese Indian Situation On British Indian Interests

(By A British Indian Correspondent).

While, owing to the comparative insignificance of both territorial area and population covered by the foreign settlements or colonies in this country, not enough public attention is attracted by conditions existing under the Colonial rule, they make themselves inevitably interesting in so far as they are associated with, and affect, to a large extent, the British Indian interests. Any changes, on the other hand, that might take place in the economico-political status, in the immediate future, in this country, are bound to have repercussions in foreign India.

Under Dictatorship

Amongst this group of foreign Colonial interests, the Portuguese would appear to be the most important because they form topographically an integral part of the presidency and possess an 'emigre' population the largest section of which is practically absorbed in British India and overseas. The intrinsic racial and cultural affinities, again, supercede the accident of foreign political dominations and the conditions of a different character created by it and it would certainly be interesting to briefly survey these in view of their general consequences and intrinsic character.

In contrast to French India where no serious political changes have been introduced in recent years, the recent military dictatorship under General Carmona in Portugal has been responsible in regard to changes in Goa that may almost be described as revolutionary—changes, that have steadily assumed a sinister aspect and, although political changes do not, in conformity to an unwritten law of European colonisation, affect the character of Colonial administration they have further clearly defined the inferior and subservient status of a Colonial population. The administration, too, has undergone definite changes marking as they do a distinct departure, both constitutionally and in terms of every-day life, from those existing in the days when the 'mother-country' was republican in form even though the fact of Colonial exploitation had remained unchanged.

The French Contrast

Conditions to-day are much worse, again in contrast to those obtained in French India. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that although French possessions like Chandranagar and Pondicherry are tiny places, the French have zealously maintained a Colonial republican tradition that reflects the entire modern Colonial French spirit. This easily explains why political exiles seek asylum in these places; the Colonial pride of the French guarantees them a certain protection and a recent dramatic incident when a police officer from the foreign territory shot dead in a skirmish, a political refugee and which created a scandal involving French prestige, demonstrated the difference in methods and principles of Colonial rule. The post-war development of French imperialism which is so intimately associated with the French stake in world politics and the re-orientation of the French Colonial policy become to-day the most interesting phenomena.

Censorship In Action

As has been indicated above, the establishment of Portuguese dictatorship need hardly affect the Colonial administrative organisation. But, in actual practice, it does to a grotesque extent. The Press censorship in a place like Goa is quite meaningless ordinarily. But it becomes melodramatic when it suppresses reproduction of news summary of a Catholic professor's lecture on Communism delivered to a youngmen's solidarity in Bombay or of a Tokio speech on 5-Years' Plan or of speeches of Lloyd George and those delivered by French statesmen on the question of the Soviet's entry into the League. The social boycott of Soviet Russia of this character would apear to have begun rather late in the day and, while the Goan intelligentsia have access to the Continental Press (the Goan Portuguese papers serve its rehash usually) as well as the British Indian newspapers, the censorship policy has given a fright to the proprietors of women's papers which frequently reproduce foreign culinary recipes and fashions in frocks: they must keep clear of the Red gastronomy and the Sovietic fashions which are so interesting. Portugal would appear to have the distinction of being engaged

(Continued on page 7.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The difficulty feared to be caused by the approaching Saar Plebiscite is not likely to be eased simply because the Nazi leaders have issued instructions forbidding demonstrations within a given radius of Saarland. The French profess to be concerned for the valuable mines in this region, for which they want full gold value in the event of the Saarlanders declaring for return to Germany, as all indications point to their doing. And Germany is in no mood, and has still less the ability to pay gold or anything for what savours of a wartime victimization. The French will, therefore, excuse their maintaining troops on the border to guard against eventualities; and Germany, even though her leaders might have countermanded demonstrations for the moment, to avoid needless provocation, will not acquiesce tamely in such tactics of the French. The actual plebiscite is still a long way off; but the alarums and excursions are being sounded gloomily off the stage, heralding the approach of an ugly situation that it will take all the united statesmanship of Europe to avoid.

Constitutional Reform

In France

Within her own domestic sphere, France has another nasty corner to negotiate. The Prime Minister, a former President of the Republic, has announced his intention to propose certain constitutional changes, which will radically affect the governance of the Republic, and may as such, be opposed strenuously by influential parties in France. The ostensible excuse offered for these proposals is to secure a greater element of performance and stability in the French Governments, a larger authority to the Prime Minister on the British model, and a better security of service to the French Civil Servants of all departments. But those who have watched the growth of the Fascist elements in France apprehend that these proposals might prove the thin end of the wedge for more drastic and less desirable changes in the working of the Republican constitution. After all, the present constitution has endured for over two generations,—in itself a marvel for post-revolutionary France. And though French Governments have changed with unnecessary and undesirable frequency, hardly ever has a change of Government meant in France a complete change of policy. The maxim is nowhere so thoroughly justified as in the case of French Cabinets: "plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose." Changes of Government in France are no more dangerous than shuffling of a pack of cards: one or two members of a Cabinet change places with others of their colleagues; one or two may be dropped; one or two points of emphasis may be altered, and "voila tout." No French Government, since the War, has altered the main line of policy regarding France's claim for security, for instance, in all negotiations for European disarmament by treaty: and no Government that one can now envisage is likely to drop the Gold Standard, to give a more modern example. France has had her share of revolutions, and she has found her objective in the present Republican mode. With a Prime Minister more powerful than the present "President de Conseil" a direct temptation may be offered to the Fascisti, and invite a revolution, or, at least, internal disorder; while the right of the Premier to dissolve the "Chambre" can only make the one stable element in the constitution less certain and stable than before. But for the present, the Radical ministers in the Cabinet have refrained from causing a split within the Cabinet. It is left to the Constituent Assembly and perhaps the country to decide on and after Nov. 6. An outsider judging by the results of the Cantonal and local elections would be inclined to doubt if the strength of the Rightist sentiment is quite so great as might be argued on "a priori" lines. However, let the parties principally concerned decide for themselves in the Constituent Assembly of the two Chambers, or in the country at large.

Germany Bankrupt

While France is embarking in the troubled seas of constitutional changes, Germany wallows in the whirlpool of economic difficulties. She is frankly unable to pay for her imports. Conference after conference with the creditor interests has been turned off the main purpose by promises or "arrangements" to pay by instalments, in bonds or blocked marks. But, when the due date came, each time the financial authorities in Nazi Germany have been unable to honour their signatures. This time also the declared inability to pay applies only to Funding Bonds, not to the Dawes or Young Plan Loans. They contend, in mitigation or explanation of their offence, that it is the fault of Germany's neighbours, who would not take her exports freely, and who cannot, therefore, be paid for their exports to Germany. But this does not somehow meet the intentions of her creditors; and so those who would otherwise have dealt most willingly with German traders are unwilling to imperil their resources any further. In reply, the German authorities threaten to deve-

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

DOUMERGUE'S DENIAL.

M. Doumergue has again denounced the Common Front in France of Socialists and Communists as an "aspirant to dictatorship." He has simultaneously denied that he himself was aiming at dictatorship. A very old man, who was dragged out of retirement by the leaders of the Right, M. Doumergue may entertain no sinister ambitions for himself. But his political prejudices and associations, coupled with his consuming hatred of an avowedly defensive Common Front of Socialists and Communists, clearly show that M. Doumergue is working, consciously or unconsciously, on behalf of a dictatorship not of himself but of Fascists and quasi-Fascists in France.

CONSOLIDATING REACTION.

This is further proved by M. Doumergue's proposed so-called constitutional reforms. He would allow, for a year, the power of dissolution of Parliament to the Senate. In other words, he would place Parliament at the mercy of one of the most notoriously reactionary bodies in the world. The position, again, would be no better after a year when power would pass into the hands of the President. In the election of the French President the Senate enjoys equal rights with the Chamber of Deputies with the result that the sufferance of the Senate invariably acts as the decisive factor. French Presidents have, historically, been drawn from amongst the leaders, more often proteges, of the reactionary Right and the latest instance is that of the present President himself, who, an unquestionably obscure man, defeated no less brilliant a statesman than Aristide Briand. To invest such an office in the present circumstances with a decisive constitutional authority is to place reaction permanently in the seat of power.

FUTILE!

The Communist Party in Britain is legal. Soviet Russia is welcomed in the League of Nations. But the Communist Party in India was proclaimed unlawful three months ago, and the Government of Bombay have now declared five Labour organizations in Bombay to be unlawful. The action taken by the Government is not only unwarranted and uncalled-for, but also absolutely futile. If there are Communists, who preach the overthrow of Government and the existing order of society by violence, the existing law is adequate enough to deal with them. But repression will not prevent the spread of Communist ideology; human nature being what it is, it will, on the contrary, make it more attractive to youthful minds. The Government of Madras are not content with declaring Communist organizations illegal. They have issued an order to local authorities against the employment in schools of teachers with Communist leanings. This is not only a foolish order, but is likely to prove an engine of persecution of teachers.

CRISIS AHEAD.

It is more than likely that the Saar plebiscite will turn out in favour of Germany. And the Nazis know this; that is why they are making gestures of peace in connection with plebiscite propaganda activities. The result is bound to stimulate their intoxication still further and it would not be surprising if, as suggested by the Geneva correspondent of the 'Temps,' Germany denounced the military clauses of the Versailles treaty. That would give rise to a critical situation which would constitute at once the test and opportunity of statesmanship on the part of others. Denunciation of the Treaty—in other words proclamation of equality—will be followed by "readiness to re-enter the League and collaborate in the disarmament conference." The practical advantages of having Germany in the League and the Conference are obvious. But it remains to be seen whether international statesmanship will respond to the occasion by ignoring the denunciation and having Germany in or provoke Nazi fanaticism still more to the ruin of Germany and the rest of Europe.

A CONTRAST.

Moving the adoption of the report of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., at its annual general meeting on Saturday, Mr. Walchand Hirachand made a pointed reference to the contrast between British Government's attitude towards its own shipping and that towards Indian shipping. British shipping, strong and well established as it is, is about to be subsidised by its own Government against what it calls "unfair competition." But nothing is being done to give adequate protection to Indian shipping either by reserving coastal traffic to it or otherwise. The British Government is now understood to be pressing the Government of India to help in the formation of a common Empire maritime policy and in the reservation of the inter-Imperial trade to the British Flag. But, as Mr. Walchand did well to make clear, unless and until the Government take all the necessary steps to give due protection to Indian shipping, India would never be party to a policy calculated only to strengthen Britain's hold over India's coastal and overseas trade.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Dr. Ansari In Poona

Dr. Ansari was here last week and addressed two public meetings in Poona exhorting people to vote for the nominees of the Congress in the Central Division. We hope his words will not fall flat on the ears of the Muslim voters whom he asked to vote for Dr. Kazi Abdul Hamid, the Congress candidate in preference to the other four among whom is the Bombay mercantile magnate —Mr. Hussainbhoy Laliji. Dr. Ansari spoke to non-Muslim voters at the Shivaji Mandir, where he was greatly heckled on the question of the Communal Award. We do not appreciate tumultous scenes at public meetings and we hold patient hearing to a speaker as part of good manners and neccessary if public meetings are to be properly regulated. Managers of such meetings and speakers also have a corresponding duty. They must not disallow or try to suppress different voices than their own when they are raised in an orderly, dignified and cogent manner.—"Maharatta".

"His position" says a supporter of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta—no, not Mr. Tairsee, although he would certainly concur—"is both logical and honest."

So is that of (1) Sir Cowasji Jehangir (2) Mr. Anklesaria (3) Sir Md. Yakub (4) Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar etc., etc.

* * * *

"As for the worth of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, as a finished parliamentarian and a great patriot....."

We agree that the great patriot is a "finished parliamentarian." And he should remain so.

* * * *

JUSTICE PARTYMAN HONOURED.

—"Justice."

We didn't know that membership of that distinguished party in Madras carried, ex-officio, with it the titular dignity of a High Court Judge.

But it is our own fault. We ought to have known that the Justice party had a prescriptive right to—oh, everything.

* * * *

If Allahabad is proud of its District Publicity Officer it has good and true reasons to be so. The D. P. O. is reported to have addressed a meeting to define, for the benefit of voters, "the policy of the Government as regards Assembly elections." And he did with a characteristicness which entitles him to the Order of the British Empire.

* * * *

We gather from the eloquent Officer's exposition that (1) "The Policy of the Government was to observe perfect neutrality" and (2) "It was apparent from the recent speeches made and the resolutions passed at the Congress session at Bombay that the Congress was aiming at complete independence and severance of connection with Britain; and with such a policy he felt no law-abiding and sensible person would ever agree."

Can any body deny that he is a worthy servant of a worthy master?

The Officer is not only extremely efficient as a D. P. O., but, what is more, he reveals in himself the assimilation, in a high degree, of the famous British genius for compromise.

Yes, we do think he is entitled to the Order of the British Empire.

* * * *

NAVAL CONVERSATIONS.

First Round Concluded.

—Headlines.

Referring possibly to the bout between America and Japan with Britain discharging the composite, therefore, onerous and complicated, duty of Referee and common Second?

* * * *

Bombay "Liberal circles," says an A. P. report, "are keenly awaiting the return of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad from Europe on November 12 to give them the necessary lead."

Quite naturally. Coming as he does from "Europe" he must be well supplied with that very necessary article.

By the way, we trust he also brings with him a joint message from MacDonald, Baldwin and Hoare to vote for Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

* * * *

A Simla-Delhi contemporary is responsible for the suggestion that Sir Lancelot Graham will be the first Governor of Sind.

The appointment of Sir Lancelot would distinctly involve the disappointment of a Sir Galahead Somebody or two. Even three —but then Orissa IS going to have an "Indian Governor, they say.

* * * *

ANOTHER SINDHI FILM ENTERPRISE

Security Demanded From "Pratap."

—Headlines.

A really "revolutionary" enterprise that!

* * * *

"We of the East cannot borrow the Western mind or the Western temperament."

—Tagore.

One reason possibly being that since we are still in the stage of the "Minor" our borrowing and lending transactions are done by our "Trustees"?

* * * *

DEATHS DUE TO SNAKE BITE

A Pleasant Function.

—Calcutta Paper.

"Our blood-thirsty contemporaries!" as Mr. "Punch" would exclaim.

Vote For Congress Only Answer To Govt

Citizens' Appeal To Bombay Electorate

B. P. C. C. CAMPAIGN TELLS!

Hostile Quarters Take To Old Worn Out Methods

The following appeal signed by several prominent public-men in the City has been addressed to the Voters:—

"This is just to remind you of your duty on the day of election for the Assembly, which has been fixed for the 14th instant. You are well aware that the Congress has nominated Shriyut K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh as its candidates for the Assembly from this City.

THE REAL ISSUE.

It is not the success of these candidates at the polls that is the point at issue. It is the prestige of the Congress that is on trial, and we have to appeal to you to do your bit to preserve and vindicate it. All that is required of you is that you should attend the polls and vote for the Congress Candidates.

IS IT TOO MUCH?

Congress has always stood for Complete Freedom, and has ever been ready to serve, suffer and sacrifice. Is is too much to ask you to take a little trouble to attend the polls and vote for the Congress Candidates? Do you not feel it your duty to rise to the occasion and give a lie to the impression which is sought to be spread that the Congress has ceased to be a vital force in the National Life of the country?

CONFIDENCE IN VOTERS.

We are quite sure that you will completely fulfil the hopes that are entertained of you, that you will, by voting only for the Congress Candidates, Contribute your mite to the success of the Congress Candidates, and thereby to the success of the Congress. We have not the slightest doubt that, you will rise to the occasion and make the success of the Congress Candidates a certainty.

TO VOTE FOR US IS TO VOTE FOR FREEDOM

Congress Candidates' Diwali Greetings

Sjt. K.M. Munshi and Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, the Congress Candidates for the Assembly elections, have addressed the following letter to the Assembly Voters, giving them the greetings of the New Year:—

"Congress, as representing the Nation, has commandered our services as Candidates for Bombay at the Assembly Elections, which take place on the 14th November.

"The elections represent a phase of the struggle which the Nation has been carrying on; and every vote cast for us will be a vote for the Nation's freedom, for Swaraj, and for the Motherland.

"Mahatmaji and the President of the Congress have invited you to vote solid for the Congress. We expect you to come to the polling booth and obey the Nation's mandate."

BEWARE OF THIS MISCHIEF

Congress Warning To City Voters

(Through the Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

As the Congress activities in regard to the Assembly election campaign are getting into full swing, there is a general opinion growing throughout the City that both the Congress candidates will be triumphantly returned to the Assembly. Out of a total of 45,000 voters, it is expected that about 35,000 will go to the polling booths on the 14th of November. Out of these more than 20,000 are expected to cast their votes in favour of the Congress Candidates.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.

The hurricane propaganda, which the Congress has been carrying on during the last few days has created a general atmosphere of confidence among Congressmen and sympathisers of the Congress in the City. In response to the appeal made by the Central Office for voluntary workers for the election campaign, we have been getting a very encouraging response from many young workers, who have written to us placing their services at the disposal of the Congress whenever these are commandeered.

CAMPAIGN TELLS.

It is evident that the intensity of the Congress election campaign is effectively telling upon the non-Congress candidates and their agents. Mischievous and pernicious propaganda is being carried on in a section of the Press in which all sorts of allegations are made against the Congress candidates. There is a subtle attempt in this propaganda to appeal to the weaker instincts of voters. The communal and even provincial sentiments are being roused as vote-catching devices. We have to warn the voters against being misled by this mischievous propaganda.

CONGRESS VERDICT IS FINAL

Rai Brij Raj Krishna Sets Example By Withdrawing From Malaviya's Party

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Rai Brijraj Krishna, who had joined Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist party has resigned from that party, and will now wholeheartedly support the Congress candidates. He writes:—

Since the very unambiguous and emphatic verdict of the Congress at Bombay on the question of the policy to be followed by Congressmen in the Assembly, I have been seriously thinking over my position as a member of the Congress Nationalist Party, for having joined which I have never been sorry. The only difference between the avowed policy of the Congress Nationalist Party and that of the Congress Parliamentary Board—now confirmed by the Congress is in respect of their attitude towards the Communal Award. Both of them unequivocally condemn the so-called Award as it must be condemned. But while the Congress, although holding the view that the Award being anti-national is unacceptable, does not consider it wise or expedient to take up the question of its formal rejection on the floors of the Assembly but deems it desirable to strive for an agreed solution, the Congress Nationalist party is emphatically of the opinion that the Award being anti-national must be rejected in the Assembly. This, after all, is evidently a difference in the method to be pursued, and not a difference in principle. For, representatives of neither party in the Assembly will, as I understand, ever let slip an opportunity to record their condemnation of the Award, so far as condemnation itself, apart from formal rejection, is concerned. Therefore, the difference that exists between the two parties, and which is merely one of method, does not appear to be so vital as to justify one's breaking with the Congress, although one might wish that its decision had been otherwise. So long as the decision of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress Working Committee had not been duly approved and confirmed by the Congress, one could justifiably hold the view that the said decision did not necessarily represent the mind of the Congress and that there was a prospect of that decision being reversed by the parent body. But the verdict of the Congress as it has been does not, in my opinion, leave room for any section of Congressmen to fight the election as a separate party and, at the same time, in the name of the Congress. If the Nationalist Party had been an entirely independent body unassociated with the name of the Congress, the position might have been different. But it is not so. This being the case, I sincerely feel that I should not continue as a member of the Congress Nationalist Party to the Provincial Branch of which I am sending my formal resignation. It may not be out of place here to tender my humble apologies to our great and revered leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for not being in a position to be of service to his party.

The "All-India Co-operators Day" was celebrated in Bombay on Saturday when Mrs. Naidu addressed a meeting at the C[illegible] Hall.

MALAVIYAJI MUST RESIGN

Congress Morale Suffers By His Rebellion, Says Sikh A. I. C. C. Member

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

There is some misunderstanding about my attitude towards the Council entry and the Communal Award questions. I may make it clear that I am not in favour of the Council entry programme of the Congress but because the Nation has decided otherwise, I am not opposing it. I would help the Congress wherever I could for the simple reason that I am a Congressman, says Sirdar Gopal Singh Qaumi, Member All India Congress Committee, Lahore, in the course of a statement to the press:—

WHY THIS REBELLION?

The second important question is that of the Communal Award. I am against the Award and so I spoke in the Subjects Committee meeting and in the open session of the Congress advocating the rejection of the Award. But as Pandit Malaviya's amendment was lost, as a strict disciplinarian I am not in favour of joining in any party which revolts against the Congress. We have every right to do propaganda for the rejection of the Communal Award which is quite anti-national and we will do so as a minority party within the Congress but no person howsoever great he may be is entitled to form a rebellious party as long as he is a member of the Congress.

WILL HE RESIGN?

Under the present circumstances, I would request Malaviyaji not to oppose any Congress candidates, as long as he is a member of the Congress, but if he feels he can not do so, he should resign from the Congress. It is against the discipline and moreover the morale of the Congress suffers a great deal when an important personality like Malaviyaji rebels against the Congress and that too in the name of the Congress. I wonder why the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee has not passed a resolution that the names of all the rebellious members should be removed from the Congress register.

To me first comes Congress and its prestige and everything else afterwards.—A. P.

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR DR. KAZI

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, Nov. 5

Dr. Kazi Hamid arrived here, in connection with his election campaign. He has already been to Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Ahmednagar districts. Everywhere he addressed huge meetings of Musalmans.

Prominent people of various districts are doing work for him, and from all quarters, spontaneous help is coming forth.

NO ELECTION FEVER AT LUCKNOW

Due To Non-Acceptance Of "Nationalists" Nomination Papers

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5

Though owing to the return of several Congress candidates from this province to the Assembly, because of the non-acceptance of the nomination papers of their Nationalist Party rivals, the election fever is not running as high here, as in some other provinces, reports received from various constituencies, where the issue still remains to be decided, show that electioneering activities are progressively on the increase as election dates approach nearer and nearer.—A. P.

Pt. PANT TO TOUR BIHAR

Congress Election Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Nov. 5.

Pt. Govindvallabh Pant arrived here from Lucknow this morning in connection with election work. He devotes three days in touring in some parts of the province. He leaves Prohajipore to-day by steamer and arrives at Darbhanga to-morrow.

On the 7th he goes back to U. P. from Darbhanga.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN SITABALDI

NAGPUR, Nov. 5

The Sitabaldi main street was the scene of an explosion last evening. It appears that none were injured.

About two months back what was believed to be a bomb exploded in the same locality. The police are investigating.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

FIGHTING FOOD SHORTAGE.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, November 5.

Chancellor Herr Hitler appointed Goerdeler, the ex-Burgomaster of Leipzig, as National Commissioner for the supervision of food prices. This latest step of the German Government is to meet the fear of food difficulties, during the coming winter. Hoarding of food-stuff by the "unpatriotic" element is declared to be the cause of the shortage in certain food stuffs. The Government has already taken control of the rye and the wheat harvests.

LENA GOLD-FIELDS SETTLEMENT.

MOSCOW, November 5.

The Lena Gold-fields Settlement involves the payment of three million sterling, of which 50,000 in cash is to be paid after ratification by the shareholders and, thereafter by instalments every six months for twenty years, not bearing interest. Negotiable notes will be issued for the instalments. The Soviet Government assume the responsibility to discharge the debt claims of its own nationals. The Soviet's decision in arriving at the settlement is attributed to her desire to improve the relations with Britain.—Reuter.

APPROACH COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Raisman's Reply To Indian Merchants' Representation On Tariffs

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

"The question of tariff walls is a very controversial subject and I cannot enter into it at this moment. I might only state that the Government are fully aware of the consumers' interests as well as the producers' interests in the matter of tariff policy," observed Mr. A. J. Raisman, Member, Central Board of Revenue who received the deputation of the Indian Mercantile Community this evening. He added: "Tariff Walls are, as you know, due to among other things the protection policy of the Government under the advice of the Legislature and the revenue requirement. If you want any change in the Tariff rates you should aporoach the Commerce Department.

When the deputationists urged that the transhipment of foreign goods by country crafts and publication of trade and navigation report for the province of Sind. Mr. Raisman replied: "So far as customs duties are concerned there is no objection to allow this concession but, because we cannot depend on the movements of country crafts, transhipment is allowed in steamers." Answering the latter point, he said that the publication was stopped because there was very little sale.—A. P.

RUBBER QUOTA COMPROMISE

Meets With Mixed Reception

LONDON, Nov. 5.

"The Financial Times's" Amsterdam correspondent says that the rubber quota compromise has met with a mixed reception, while some quarters believe that the ensuing increased exports will lower the prices.

It is admitted that this compromise was the only way of solving the native question, unless the Dutch-Indian Government alter the present relation between the estate and native quotas.

Government circles hope that the native output can, at last, be controlled.

It is hoped the committee will tacle the Siamese question at the earliest opportunity, especially in view of the smuggling danger.—Reuter.

SOVIET AGREES TO PAY

Lena Goldfields Dispute Settled With Britain

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.

The long standing Anglo-Soviet dispute over the Lena Goldfields concessions has been settled. An agreement has been signed by the representatives of the Soviet Government and the British Company whereby it is understood the Soviet agrees to pay between £2 to 3.000.000 as compensation.—Reuter's Special.

Duke And Duchess Of York To Visit India?

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

A London cable to "Roy's Weekly", published this morning makes the sensational statement that the Duke and Duchess of York will be visiting India for the Silver Jubilee celebration of the King's rule.

There is no method of getting this news officially confirmed here, as such matters are always dealt with by private correspondence between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and the official announcement is made only when it is convenient to do so.

The publication of this news has undoubtedly created interest here, and the opinion is expressed that such a Royal visit would lend to ceremonies in India a very definite dignity and charm. Indeed, considering the importance attached by British Sovereigns to Indian Empire in the past for the purposes of Imperial ceremonials, it would not be surprising if the Duke of York is sent to India.

Another element of doubt is whether their Royal Highnesses will be accompanied by their daughter, who may one day be the Queen of England, and who may like to carry early impressions of her visit to India.

The Duke of York.

GOVERNOR OF SIND.

Another cable to the same journal states that Sir Lancelot Graham, who is now on special duty with the India Office, will be the first Governor of Sind. It is said that this appointment would be offered to him as he is a Bombay civilian, and the Viceroy would like to reward him in some way, as he has been unable to promote him to the membership of his own Executive Council.

The message also adds that Orissa would have an Indian Governor.

DEMOCRACY IN FOREIGN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

in such a brave solo fight with Soviet Russia!

An Election Farce

One need hardly expect even nominal democracy to have any place within the dictatorial framework of Colonial administration. However the facade of municipal and electoral government is maintained and how comic the whole thing becomes was seen recently when an election of 2 members in the Concelho de Mormagao was staged. They were the first elections fought since a dictatorial party called "Qniao Nacional" (National Union) was established. The election was to take place in Vasco de Gama and the voters were large-tax-payers and numbered 12. 10 out of these seemed to be opposed to the official party and the remaining 2 were, respectively, a Committee member of the Union and Secretary of the administrator (a government official). The administrator, who was the polling-officer, was, however, reported to have discovered that the election time was passed by 5 minutes and promptly closed the doors of his office leaving the scandalised 10 electors to elect the opposition list in the verandah of the office. The matter was taken to the Tribunal Administrative which declared the administrator's act illegal and ordered a fresh election.

The new election took place on the 21st October and a number of Government councillors, professors of the Liceu (University), magistrates and political agents of the dictatorship flocked to Vasco on the eve of election. But despite this, only 15 electors graced the scene with their presence and 9 amongst these seemed to be opposed to the Union. The election then took place, but the 9 opposition electors allege that they found the main entrance to the polling booth closed with a sentry posted there and that, such electors as took part in the election were smuggled in by the side-door. It is also pointed out that out of the list of 20 electors, one has been dead a long time and a few of them are confirmed invalids!

Government By Clique

Election incidents like these are by no means unique; but this particular one is significant of the present-day conditions of the Colonial administration. Under the present regime, even the powerful class of landed proprietors has been excluded and an amount of discontent exists amongst them. The dictatorship introduced itself with a policy of Europeanisation and the introduction of the notorious acto Colonial under which the masses of the population are branded 'indigenas' (aborgines) analogous to the African negroes marks the novel racial element. The administrative policy, in effect, ignores the vital interests of both the landed gentry and the masses and merely favours the bureaucracy and its 'native' parasites; and the entire situation created is one under which not even the feeblest pretence of democracy could exist despite the misleading facade and only a Government of and by a clique, typical of the military junta regimes of the South American parasitic pattern, could run its show.

Wanted: Action

This political situation is remarkable from the British Indian view-point because it affects the British Indian interests in a highly adverse manner besides hitting the vital interests of the entire Goan population. It has been pointed out before how these economic interests have a basis of unity and that a policy of tradecustoms that favours the foreign product to the disadvantage of the Indian operates unfavourably both for the Goanese and as the former of whom practically live off British India. Yet the whole Colonial administration is run with the Goan immigrant savings and unless the trade policy protected the mutual interests, British Indian interests would be justified in taking resort to retaliatory measures. Tragically enough, the actual policy operating lacks in any popular support or collabcration and our Chambers of Commerce and other trade organisations will do well to review the situation with a view to get the embargo on Indian product removed by suitable action.

MADRAS GOVERNOR INDISPOSED

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The dinner of the European Association (Madras Branch) fixed for Tuesday in honour of the Governor has been indefinitely postponed owing to His Excellency's indisposition.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Revenue Member, who was admitted to the Lady Willingdon Nursing Home, suffering from fever, has improved and it is expected that he will leave the Home this week.—A. P.

REPRESENTATIVE

of Maharaja Cossimbazar's China Clay Mines has come and want to fix Agents for Bombay Town and Bombay Presidency. Apply before 8th inst.,

Mr. SETT.

C/o. Joharmull Gobindram,
Kalbadevi Rd., Kanchan Bhavan.

India Must Establish Foreign Relations

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Caronicle."

Sir,—Experience from contact with foreign people during many years' residence in the United States of America has taught me to realize that no people can prosper permanently without coming into direct contact with the people of foreign countries. Whenever a people has lived in splendid isolation from the other countries of the world, sooner or later their civilization more or less decayed. Such has been the case with India, and perhaps she is the first and the only one in the history of the human race. Even though India has never lived in such a splendid isolation from the other nations, yet she has been so for centuries to a certain extent. What India needs to-day for her salvation is, the action—united action of her people with the oneness of purpose under the proper and strong guidance of efficient leaders.

India became once rich—immensely rich in all walks of life, and that was directly or indirectly due to her extensive foreign relations and trade. From the time India lost her direct relations with the foreign countries the prosperity of her people began to vanish like a dream. Unfortunately, the one time most celebrated and historic nation of India is now the victim of destiny! It is quite essential that India now should have foreign relations with all the prosperous countries of the world for the good of the nation. Until and unless the nation-builders of India organize and turn their attention towards foreign relations the whole attempt of the Indian people at home to be a nation among the nations of the world will be vain. As the economic condition of our people at the present time is rotten, utterly rotten, and becoming graver and graver it will be just the right thing and wise policy for the Indian National Congress to establish foreign contact or relation and send efficient Representatives to foreign countries. This policy, if adopted and put into action with good faith, will undoubtedly give India a respectable position, create a market the world over for India and consequently the industries and trade of India will get splendid opportunities to grow and develop. India cannot expect to be a manufacturing country like any foreign manufacturing country unless she has foreign markets for her products. The only way to get foreign market is to establish foreign relation.

No nation can prosper homogeneously without having trade relations with the foreign countries. Our people think that India can be a manufacturing country and develop her industries independently by supplying the products to her people at home, without supplying the foreign markets. That is not possible in this advanced industrial age, though it may be to a certain extent, but not extensively for a long period. With the loss of foreign market and trade home industries begin to decay. The Indian nation has been reduced to the skeleton of poverty, because of destruction of all the industries which for centuries made India flourish like the queen of all countries.

We the people of India do not realize that commerce is the real power of a nation, and it cannot develop at home unless it has been extended to foreign countries. And to extend it to foreign countries India must establish foreign relations with all the prosperous countries. It is now time that the Indian National Congress should move with such policy and form a Foreign Committee consisting of efficient men who thoroughly understand Western politics, Western diplomacy and Western statesmanship. Indian representatives or any political workers who intend to come to foreign countries, especially to America, should know foreign diplomacy thoroughly and study the mind of the people very keenly, if they wan to create favourable impression upon the minds of the foreign nations about India.

The economic condition of India has become such that the people do not have the buying power. Our people have been kept so ignorant that they do not even know why they do not have the buying power. What India needs to be free from the economic slavery is creative power. The mentality of our people has become dull and idle; that is due to long economic domination. To solve the economic problem of the nation we must develop our industries and commerce and create a markte in foreign countries. Foreign markets can only be created successfully through representatives appointd by the Indian National Congress. Our struggle at home in the present economic and political situation will not solve the problem of the nation unless efficient men of India come out to foreign countries and study the practical methods of different countries, which have made these nations so prosperous and then their methods if applied in India will give solid and uniform result.

Now the main viewpoint is that the Indian National Congress should take immediate action in establishing foreign relations especially first of all, with the United States of America, and then with China, Japan, Turkey, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and many other countries of the world. If such relations between India and the world can successfully be established, then India's trade and industries will grow and develop marvellously. We are struggling without definite aim and action to solve the real problem of our unhappy nation. India has now quite a lot of self-advertised men who aim at nothing for the good cause of the country and the people but to make name among the people. These gentlemen move like the wind, and unfortunately the population of India has doubled within a century and if the present birth rate continues and the economic condition of the people is not improved then the general condition of the over-populated India will be very grave in future. The main cause of India's rapid growth of population is all-time leisure. The country is without industries and trade, and consequently the people are without any work.

Foreign relation has become necessary for India because of the fact that for good many years anti-Indian propaganda work has been going on in America through the news papers, moving picture companies and lecturers by the British high officials. These agents spread false news against the moral prestige of the Indian nation. They try to show the American people and the world an India against the real India, that her people are not fit for self-government. This kind of propaganda work can be champloned only by the united action of the Indian National Congress through efficient representatives in America and other countries. The great significance of foreign relation is that the interest of the foreign nations will be keen and friendly to make trade directly with India instead of doing business through others. After the trade relation has been established between India and the world the political relation is bound to come in future. India needs contacts with foreign countries for direct trade, friendship and moral support. After foreign relation is established it will be an opportunity for India to take her case before the nations of the world for consideration in her favour. India must take a chance and see how it works.

Foreign relation will bring the world close to India in friendly relation and in true understanding of real India, and one glorious morning India will find herself as one of the leading nations of the world. India cannot live isolated from the other countries of the world. She must come into direct contact with her sister countries. Our merchant class, wealthy people, men of high thought must think about the practicability of foreign relations and do the best. We strongly hope that the Indian National Congress will take immediate action in establishing foreign relation so that India may get her status in the world.—Your, etc.,

S. N. DAS GUPTA,
Executive Secrstary,
Indian Independent
Central Committee.
2951 Third Street,
Detriot Mich, Oct. 4.

Christians And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. A. Soares has issued and circulated a manifesto to the Indian Christian voters, singing the epic of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and passing to him a certificate for reasons given, true or false, as a fit candidate for Indian Christian suffrage. This manifesto does not ring honest or true. He says that his protegee parted company with the Congress from the time it became merely the register of the decrees of the Mahatma. There is not one man in India who is fit to hold a candle to the Mahatma in his intelligent honesty and sincerity. There are many impudent politicians who would be legislators and publish novel constitutions for governing India. The above reason for the deflection of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta from the ways of the Mahatma reminds the Christian of the fallen angel of his creed. No true Christian will have anything to do with the fallen angel and also with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. To the latter all conventions are scraps of paper. To him an award given by a Prime Minister on submission to him as an arbitrator is another scrap of paper. It was Mr. Mehta and his trumpet, Mr. Tairsee, who enabled Dr. Javle, to break the Municipal convention, viz., that the Mayor of Bombay should be chosen by turns from the various communities represented in the Corporation. These were the persons who supported Dr. Javle and deprived the Christian community of its mayoral turn two years ago. They dared not repeat the stunt with a stronger community like the Muslim or Parsi. The Christian community is poor but is honest and believes in the Mahatma, to whom at least as to their Christ all conventions are sacred and all Harijans are brothers.

Mr. Soares just tells us that his protegee recognised the fair claims of small minorities like the Christians. What a sop to his Christian brothers, the recognition by Mr. Mehta of the Christian claims, provided they are fair. Mr. Mehta's public career spells just the contrary.

Fr. J. Dias of Dadar also in a circulated printed letter approves of Mr. Mehta as a great financier. The reverend gentleman who is hardly in touch with the secular world or with finances other than the milky finances of his Church should be the last to lend his name for political appreciations beyond his mental scope. A Christian should, in my opinion, be left to himself to exercise his intelligent vote free from the influence of meretricious certificates.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Vile Parle Electoral Roll

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The statements recently appeared in the Press and the uncalled for strictures passed by the Assistant Judge, Thana in a case in which a voter whose name was not entered on the electoral roll has created some misunderstanding in the minds of the public of Vile Parle and elsewhere. It has been made out that the President's action in extending the period of receiving objections and amendments to the list was condemned by the Municipal Board which is not correct. I have taken pains to ascertain the true facts of the case and they are as follows.

The municipal voters' list of Vile Parle was published on the 30th August 1934 and a fortnight was given for receiving objections and amendments to the same. On or about the 10th September, representations were made by a Councillor requesting the President to extend the period by a fortnight to enable the citizens to scrutinise and submit objections and amendments to the list. The President thought that by accepting this well-meant suggestion, he was helping the citizens in adding names which had been omitted through oversight. All the same, he made enquiries from the Secretary whether there was any precedent and when he was assured that a similar extension had been granted by his predecessor in office, Mr. Gunvantrai Desai last year, gave an extension of a week and put up a notice on the Board accordingly. After this was done, another Councillor who was a lawyer came to him and informed him that his action was "ultra vires" and objectionable in law. A hurried consultation took place amongst the members of the Municipality and although they expressed full sympathy with the President's action, they came to the conclusion that he had exceeded his powers. The President, thereupon called an urgent meeting of the Municipal Board and got his action invalidated by a special resolution. It is not correct, as reported in the Press, that the members of the Municipal Board overruled him. It was on his own initiative that the question was reconsidered after the President satisfied himself that his action was illegal and the Court has now confirmed that view.

If the period of extension granted by the President was allowed to remain without protest on anybody's part, several additional names would have been added to the Roll while scores of bogus names which are a feature of the present Roll would have been scored out.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

"TO INTIMIDATE COUNCILLORS"?

Why Was Police Force Sent To Guard Municipal Premises?

MISRA'S LETTER TO MAGISTRATE

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 4.

Following the promulgation of an order under section 144 Cr. P.C. on November 1 resulting in the adjournment of the local Municipality's meeting Pandit Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, President, has addressed a letter to the District Magistrate containing about 20 questions, and has further requested him to kindly let him know as to whether in the history of the Jubbulpore Municipality and especially during his term of office, there was ever any case of rowdyism, not to speak of a breach of peace. Mr. Mishra has further asked the District Magistrate as to why was he not consulted in the capacity of the President of the Committee who is supposed to be responsible for the preservation of order and further as to why was the Committee not given a chance to exclude the public by a resolution according to the Municipal bye-law to that effect and as to why all Municipal employees, including even the peons were refused admission into the hall.

"GRATUITOUS WRONG"

The President, further considering the order under section 144 Cr.P.C. a gratuitous wrong to the Municipal Commissioners and the public has asked the District Magistrate as to what action he prospread to take to remove the widespread impression that the police force was sent to intimidate the members into voting in favour of the order of the Minister. Finally, the President has enquired from the District Magistrate as to whether the voting by the members was more likely to be influenced by the presence of the armed police or by the presence of unarmed public.

ORDER ON MR. SIL

As regards Mr. Nityendra Nath Sil, the Secretary, one of the Vice-Presidents, on the strength of the decision of the meeting held after the President had adjourned the Municipal meeting ordered him to hand over charge of his post to Mr. Sharma in accordance with the instructions of the Minister for Local Self-Government. Mr. Sil was further informed that in case he failed to carry out the orders, he would be prosecuted for committing an offence under criminal trespass.

Interviewed, Mr. Sil said that although he was debarred from resuming his practice by the Local Government, he as a lawyer knew his legal rights and duties. It was useless therefore to threaten him with criminal trespass. He had already gone through the experience of jail life and was again prepared to court imprisonment, if occasion arose.—United Press.

A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Reception Committee Arrangements At Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Every effort is being made to make the coming sessions of the All-India Women's Conference a huge success.

A Reception Committee for collecting funds and making up-to-date lodging and boarding arrangements for women folk expected from all parts of India has been formed.

Mrs. S. C. Mukherjee has, in that connection, come to Karachi. The Conference will be held during the Christmas.—United Press.

FAMOUS VIOLINIST ON WORLD TOUR

COCHIN, Nov. 4.

Lazzio Schwartz, the famous violinist and caricaturist, who was here for the past three days left Ernakulam for Travancore yesterday.

Interviewed by the "United Press" he said, that he was on his fourth world tour had visited almost all the imporant places in India.

He has also been giving entertainments and educational recitals for colleges and clubs. He also paid a visit to the local Maharaja College.—United Press.

CAN CORPORATOR SUE MUNICIPALITY?

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

An interesting legal point whether a Corporator, who is at the same time a lawyer can take up a case against the Municipality of which he is the Corporator, was decided when the Court of Small Causes disqulified Syed Mahomed Islam to be a Corporator and ordered fresh election.—United Press.

KARUNGHUZHI PARCEL MURDER CASE

Five Judges Uphold Preliminary Objection Of Crown

QUESTION OF ADMISSIBILITY

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Full Bench of seven judges in the Madras High Court by a majority of 5 have upheld the preliminary objection of the Crown Prosecutor in the Karunghuzhi Parcel Murder Case, in which one Ramanujam was sentenced to death for murdering Seethammal on January 13 last.

The preliminary objection of the Crown before the Full Bench was that there had been no decision by the Trial Judge or no point of law by the Trial Judge, which required further consideration.

Separate judgments were delivered, five judges including the Chief Justice upholding the objection and Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair and Mr. Justice Crugenvan dissenting.

The Chief Justice exercising the powers vested in him by Clause 25 of Letters Patent of Madras High Court, ordered constitution of a separate Bench to hear the question of admissibility of some evidence of the prosecution witnesses before the Sessions trial.

It is likely the case will be heard next week.—United Press.

TAGORE'S APPEAL TO INDIAN YOUTH

Cherish Ideal Of Perfection And Strive Towards Its Realisation

MADRAS (By Mail)

Addressing a public meeting at the Gokhale Hall on Friday Dr. Rabindranath Tagore vigorously appealed to the Indian youth to know his mind, and realise the great culture of the country and hold before it the ideals of perfection.

GOLDEN FUTURE

The poet pointed out that a great future awaited India in glory which every one should share. Asia had produced in the past some great spirits, who illuminated the path of life.

Continuing he said, "The terrific glow in the West, we see to-day is not the glow of sun shine but a glow of conflagration of passions." The Poet appealed to the young not to encourage hatred of others.

"Let us not hate the people of the West, for they also need our help and our destinies are bound up with them. Let us deal with them in a spirit of mutual respect."

ASIA SAVES WORLD

There was a time, said the Poet when Asia saved the world from barbarism. Europe overcame Asia not through her admiration of freedom, but through racial pride. He appealed to the youth to get rid of the shame of self-abasement.

There were some, who said that Indians should ever imitate the West. He did not believe in that statement, Imitation belonged to the dead, not to the living.

Dr. Tagore said that youth did not require text book maxims. If conscience would dictate to it, and guide it in life. Some said it was not in human nature to be generous or kind. Men fight one another. The Poet refused to believe in that statement.

Concluding Dr. Tagore appealed to the young not to be engrossed in materialism too much, but to cherish the ideal of perfection and strive towards its realisation.—United Press.

BOAT TRAGEDY AT COCHIN

COCHIN, Nov. 5.

The sad story of how youth met his death is reported from Arpukarai.

The youth who was crossing the river in a country craft with another man, met with a heavy wind as a result of which the boat capsized. Two of its occupants struggled hard for their lives but before any help could come, one died.—United Press.

Marketing Scheme For Cochin

COCHIN, Nov. 5.

A communique issued by the Cochin Government states that as the development of marketing facilities is of vital importance to the State, the Government consider that it will be advantageous to participate in the Marketing scheme proposed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and have sanctioned a staff of six, including a Marketing Officer.—United Press.

WHEN NATION'S HONOUR IS AT STAKE

Like Britishers Indians Must Unite Under One Flag

STRONG PLEA FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

A STRONG plea for Hindu-Muslim Unity was made by several Congressmen from Northern India, at a public meeting, held at the Chowpatty Sands, under the auspices of the Political Sufferers' Bureau, on Monday evening.

Among the speakers were Shrimati Savitri Devi Khere of Amritsar, Moulvi Mahomed Ibrahim of Lahore and Sardar Gopal Singh.

UNDER NATIONAL FLAG.

"The one thing which the Indian must learn from the Englishman," said Sirdar Gopal Singh, in the course of his speech, "is to unite under the National Flag, as one man when the Nation's honour is at stake, with the same readiness and resoluteness with which the Britisher musters round his Union Jack at his country's call, irrespective of caste and creed."

The meeting was enlivened by the music of Begum Fatima Saheba, who sang some sweet national songs.

COMFLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Shrimati Savitri Devi, in her short speech said, that the magnificence and success of the recent Congress gave the lie direct to those who were boasting that the Congress was dead. She appealed to the audience to work for the Congress strenuously and unitedly, and not to be carried away by the 'stunts' of the existing Government. "If every one of us bear in mind that those who are born in India are Indians then the question of communal differences dwindles into insignificance," added the speaker. She also asked the public to remember that the country's aim was to achieve complete independence, and they should not allow themselves to be deflected from this view at any time

NATION'S SACRIFICES.

Moulvi Mahomed Ibrahim, who spoke next, referred to the manifold sacrifices made by the country during the course of the last few years, the lathi-charges which thousands of men and women bore patiently, and the severe hardships which they underwent inside the prison-bars. It was, therefore, necessary, he said, for a public that could recollect and realise these events to work with redoubled force in the country's course.

FOR COMMUNAL PEACE.

Sirdar Gopal Singh stated that it was really a matter of wonder to him to hear that Bombay—a city considered to be the premier city in India in political matters—should also be the centre of communal riots. All great quarrels begin with very small incidents, said the speaker, and this was equally true in the case of communal riots. He asked the public of Bombay to settle all mutual differences amicably and in peace.

MANIA OF BOMBAY YOUTHS.

Referring to the 'mania' which the Bombay youths exhibit in imitating the Englishman's attire, the speaker pointed out that **such imitation leads nobody to any good, but the one thing, which the Indian should copy from the Englishman is his readiness and resoluteness to muster round the nation's flag, when the country's interests demand it. The Englishman would always unite under his national flag the moment the country calls upon him to do so, and all his party feelings, differences of opinion, seem then to vanish into thin air. The Indian ought to and must do the same.**

"SOLDIERS OF PEACE."

"To be the slave of the Congress," added Sirdar Gopal Singh, "is to be the slave of the country. The work of the Congress is greater than all other work. As soldiers of peace, we must determine not to fight against each other; the Hindu should not fight with the Muslim; the Muslim with the Sikh. All should realise that our work is the work of India, and our flag is the National Flag."

The speaker also urged the audience to vote for Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Munshi, the Congress candidates, at the coming Assembly elections.

AWARD MUST BE REJECTED.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh, the President of the meeting, in his concluding remarks stressed the idea so often put forward by the Congress Nationalist Party that it was not possible to get Swaraj so long as the Communal Award was not rejected by the country.

JOINT PROPERTY OF ALL.

The President also said that India was the joint property of the Indians and that, they should always try to keep it intact. Let Hindus follow their religion, let Muslims follow theirs, and let Sikhs follow their own, but let all of them also consider that India is their country, and that their duty towards their country supersede all others.

EMPLOYMENT IN COCHIN PORT

Madras Govt. May Appoint "Qualified" State Subjects

COCHIN, Nov. 5.

As a result of the representations made by the Cochin Government, the Madras Government have issued instructions with regard to the entertainment of Cochin State subjects in the Ministerial and Executive branch of all services connected with the port of Cochin, including Harbour Works, provided they possess the necessary qualifications prescribed for similar servants under the Madras Government.

Qualified State subjects will be appointed to the posts under the port officer Cochin, subject to the conditions that they shall have no right to be transferred to other posts in the presidency except with the express sanction of the Government.—United Press.

U. P. GOVERNOR AT BENARES

Stays As Maharajah's Guest

BENARES, Nov. 5.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces and Lady Hailey arrived this morning at Benares Cantonment and were received at the Station by His Highnesss the Maharaja of Benares and state and other officials.

Adequate police arrangements were made throughout the leading roads. There Excellencies motored straight to Nandesar House, where they are staying as the guests of His Highness, the Maharaja of Benaresi.

At 7 a.m. they will visit Ramanagar Fort, where Their Excellencies inspect the State jewelleries. At 4-30 p.m. they will attend the Garden Party to be given in honour of Their Excellencies by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram at his palace at Bhelupur.—United Press.

LONDON INDIAN JOURNALISTS

Desire Affiliation With Indian Association

DEHRI-ON-SONE, Nov. 5.

It is understood that the General Secretary of the London Indian Journalists' Association has addressed a letter to Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, the President of the Indian Journalists' Association, communicating to him the proceedings of the London Association and asking him to take steps to affiliate his Association to the Indian Journalists' Association and to pursue the activites, he has initiated to have the study of Journalism, introduced in the University of Calcutta.

Mr. Bose, who is now here has replied to the Secretary of the London Indian Journalists' Association promising to place his letter before the council of the Indian Journalists' Association as soon as he returns to Calcutta which he hopes to do by November 15.—United Press.

A. I. POSTS & TELEGRAPHS CONFERENCE

To Meet At Lahore On December 2.

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The All India Posts and Telegraphs conference will meet in Lahore on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th December under the Presidentship of Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. Dr. Khalifa Shujauddin will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

Allahabad Nov. 5.—The death has taken place here of Mr. H. H. Gawke, an Allahabad resident reported to be over one hundred years old.—A. P.

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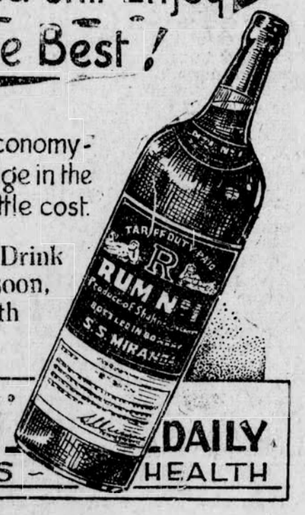

DRINK 'R' RUM DAILY

FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH

SERVING CAUSE OF HARIJANS

Hindu Sevak Samaj Appeals For Funds To Further Its Activities

The Hindu Sevak Samaj was started in 1932 for serving the cause of the Harijans. It commenced its activities in the Harijan colony at Walpakhadi, Mazagoan Bombay. The workers frequently visited the colony tried to understand the needs of the residents and help them in every possible way. From a small and shy beginning the work has attained such a dimension as it is now required to ask the public for their sympathy and help.

The Bombay Municipal authorities helped the Samaj by alotting rooms in the chawls and also attend to other requirements.

INFANT CLASS

The Samaj conducts at present an Infant Class which is daily attended by about 50 children. These children are bathed and cleaned in the morning before they enter their class They also oil and brush their hair. Then they put on khadi uniforms which are supplied by the Samaj. Practical object lessons are given on several subjects such as food, vegetable and animal world and personal hygiene for a short while. Finally they are taken out for play and body building exercises. It is a sort of infant school for Harijan children.

A creche is started with a view to serve as a model to Harijan mothers. Provision is made for keeping about 12 children in the creche. It is looked by a trained Harijan woman. The children in the creche are also given milk and clothed and nursed till the return of their mothers from work who then take away their children to their houses.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

A band has been organised with the aid of the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal and physical exercises are being given to Harijan boys and girls in conjunction with the band.

Books and small scholarships are also being provided for some Harijan students. Khadi Uniforms are also supplied to boys and girls attending the infant class. These uniforms make them look so clean and neat that it is nearly impossible to differentiate between Harijan and caste Hindu children.

The other activities of the Samaj include organisation of picnic parties, free distribution of "Harijan" etc.

The Hindu Sevak Samaj is a child of approximately two years. The work it has organised in one of the Harijan colonies deserves to be copied in other colonies and with the help of the philanthropists of Bombay it hopes to continue its work with greater energy and perseverence in the future. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will extend its helping hand to the deserving Institution and will help to allow it to grow on its present lines. It is not claimed that the Institution is an ideal one but it has its own ambition in the line of the Harijan work

During Gandhiji's last Birthday Celebrations many persons purchased khadi Hundis and we appeal to them to help us with khadi Hundis to prepare Uniforms for Harijan Children.

DEPRESSION OFF KONKAN FILLS UP

Causes Widespread Rain In Gujarat And Central Provinces

POONA, Nov. 5.

Yesterday's depression off Konkan has filled up off Kathiawar. It caused widespread rain in East Gujarat, West Central India and West Central Provinces. Scattered falls are also reported from South Madras. North Madras Coast, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Conditions are unsettled in South-East Bay of Bengal where a depression is forming.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Fort Blair two inches: Bhopal and Indore one and a half each; Saugor one; Hoshangabad three-quarters; Baroda two; Surat and Dohad one and a half each and Vellore and Kodaikanal three-quarters each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in East Gujarat, West Central India and West Central Provinces and extend generally in Madras Presidency.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.25 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees 6.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 245 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10). 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-11-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6)

lop substitutes for those of Germany's imports without which she is presumed to be unable to do. It is a fact that much of her local needs in wartime Germany had been met by synthetic substances; but what was possible and feasible in wartime may not be profitable in peace-time and under conditions of the most rigorous competition in open markets. Besides what guarantee the German manufacturer, working on synthetic raw materials, would have that his finished products will not be kept out of the neighbouring markets with the same rigidity as now, if not greater? It seems a vain threat for a country unable to live off its own resources! Germany can never do what Russia and the United States might venture upon, in normal times at least.

Naval Talks

Meanwhile, the Japanese have disclosed their cards in the Naval conversations going on in London. As anticipated, they seem to have not the slightest intention to budge an icta from their position. They demand absolute parity, and they will have it. American delegates may argue till they are hoarse, and the British may point to figures and probabilities. Japan will not expose herself, her shores or her plans, to any risk, however imaginary. And if Japan adds to her naval strength, those most exposed or believing themselves to be exposed to a danger from the advance of this energetic little people, will have every excuse not to neglect their own "defences," as they would be politely called. Mr. Henderson may wonder when his pet project of all-round Disarmament would come to pass in all this turmoil of universal re-armament.

Reaction In Britain

It is, however, not because of any need to provide against any danger from Japan, that the British Parliament is busy to-day with a Bill to protect the vested interests against the disaffection of the discontented. That is a purely domestic danger, and she seeks to protect and safeguard the established order and her ruling classes, which are still the most important and powerful. The slight amendment accepted by Government in regard to the procedure provided in the Bill does not constitute a Government defeat, nor does it alter the basic principle of the measure. Whether it is destined to be used against the British Fascists,—an unlikely contingency,—or against the Communists, the Bill seems to proceed on the assumption "forearmed is fore-warned."

Labour Victories

In the elections to the local governing institutions in Britain, the Labour victories have again been on a remarkable scale. The real menace, however, of Labour policies no longer lies in the purely local field. For the basis of municipal trading, which once made the incipient Labour Party a red rag to the vested interests is now accepted by almost all shades of local opinion. The Progressives and Labour members of Borough Councils have little difference on principle of municipalisation, whatever their differences on the details of each programme. The real fears of Labour success to-day lies in the more important national and Imperial front. For, as imagined long ago by the author of "Back to Methuselah," the old-fashioned and uncompromising individualist of Britain is abandoning the local haunts and old preserves to hunt on Imperial grounds; and Labour principles, if they are ever honestly given effect to,—a doubtful quantity in the hands of MacDonalds and Thomases,—are likely to prevent exploitation for private profit even on these non-British grounds. In parliamentary by-elections also the recent victories of Labour candidates may seem ominous in the eyes of the present High Priest of Recreant Labour. But that will not prevent the tide from turning, if it is turning in reality. Only, what has Labour,—official Labour,—to offer in the alternative? The National Government of Baldwin-cum-MacDonald can boast of their achievements in the national recovery programme, though to those who can look below the surface, these "achievements" appear neither numerous nor substantial. Even the Prime Minister has now admitted that the programme of National Recovery has not yet been accomplished. He wants, on that ground, a new lease of life for his National Government. But would the country grant it? Would his Tory supporters want it—at the cost of MacDonald in 10, Downing Street for another five years? Or even Baldwin, for the matter of that?

HUMANE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Sadhu Vaswani To Compile Text-Books For Purpose

The Humane Education Committee appointed by resolutions No. 7 of the All-India Humanitarian Conference met recently at the office of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Among those present were Sadhu T. L. Vaswani, Seth Laliubhai Jhaveri, Prof. S. U. Shukla, Mr. Maganlal Shah, Mr. Dhan Raj.

The Committee considered the urgent need for introduction of humane education in schools and discussed the ways and means to do so. It was resolved that suitable text-books be prepared containing suitable quotations from standard books of religion, morality and other useful literature, interesting stories on humanitarian topics, Poems and such other matters of interest.

Sadhu Vaswaniji has consented to compile and edit the proposed text-books. Prof. Shukla and Mr. Manker have been appointed correspondence secretaries. Writers, Poets and learned humanitarians are requested to send their suggestions c/o Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

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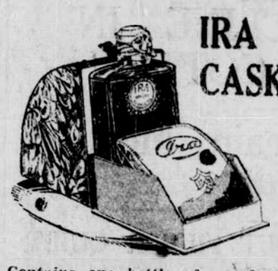

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TRIBUTE TO S. N. POCHKHANAWALA

Commenting on the Pochkhanawala's Commission, the "Daily News," Ceylon writes:—

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala leaves Ceylon to-day after playing a large part in the preparation of a Report which everyone will hope is going to produce results beneficial to the people of the country. As an acknowledged master of the science of finance he brought an expert's mind to the consideration of the various economic and industrial problems in our midst and he may be counted upon not to have put his signature to any airy and impracticable propositions. It would serve no useful purpose to speculate on the nature of the recommendations he and his colleagues on the Banking Commission have been unanimous in submitting, although the trend of the questions asked of witnesses and the ground covered give a fair idea of the shape they have taken. If the large amount of evidence collected all over the island, and carefully examined and sifted, is an index of thoroughness, the public could be confident that the Commission has done its work painstakingly and with a real anxiety to help. Should this anticipation be fulfilled nobody would grudge the Chairman most of the credit for a task well done. It has been too often the practice for Commissions in Ceylon to drag out their existence until the public lost all interest in them and their conclusions, and their reports were conveniently shelved and forgotten. That could not be said of the Banking Commission which has in businesslike fashion completed and forwarded its Report exactly within the prescribed period.

One of the greatest services already rendered by the Commission is that it has made the public interested in the details of a phase of activity that has not been regarded with the seriousness its importance deserves. The day-to-day proceedings and the cross-examination of witnesses on the various aspects of our economic existence have been a valuable education to the people. As a result of this enquiry a more practical attitude is even now being adopted towards the many problems that affect agriculture and the still nascent factory industries in Ceylon. The public mind has been made more receptive to new ideas which it would hardly have entertained if they did not spring from the experience of an eminent banker of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala's calibre.

Latest Commerical News

SMALL DECLINE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Crossrates Again Move Upward

LONDON GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat, Linseed And Rubber Weak But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

On Monday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates again moved upward.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

The New York cotton market was quiet in sympathy with unfavourable Liverpool cables.

LONDON GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

London gold was strong but silver was quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND ARGENTINE LINSEED EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled easy on account of favourable weather reports. Argentine linseed also was easy.

TIN STEADY AND RUBBER WEAK

Tin was steady but Jute was firm while Rubber was weak.

SECURITIES IN GOOD REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little interest displayed. Giltedgeds securities were in good request. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Nov 5
Previous closing	12.10
To-day's opening	12.08
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	12.03
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

	Liverpool, Nov 5
Previous closing	6.54
To-day's opening	6.57
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.47
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 208

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 5

Cotton continued quiet and narrow in the absence of any important developments with traders awaiting news from Washington with regard to plans in connection with the Exchange problem to help foreign interests to purchase increased quantity of American cotton.

Trading otherwise chiefly consisted of exchanging nears to distant deliveries.

Business commenced in December at 12.08 i.e. two points lower than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on some covering and local buying but later developed a somewhat easier tendency influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and slowness of other commodities with December giving way to 12.06 at this level selling pressure became less and movements rather narrow.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.03 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 5

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.10/12.07) 12.08/12.07
January (12.11/12.10) 12.16/12.15
March (12.17/12.16) 12.18/12.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 5

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.54) 6.53
American March (6.49) 6.49
Egyptian January (8.12) 8.14
Egyptian March (8.14) 8.16

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 5
10-25 p.m.

Broach A-M moved between Rs. 208-12 and Rs. 208-4 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 208-8 with New York futures about 8 points down.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended on October 31.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital Paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve and Contingency Fund Rs. 70,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc. Rs. 25,00,61,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,85,07,000; total Rs. 30,23,68,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,90,91,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,36,52,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 63,57,000; Lands and Buildings Rs. 1,15,13,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,67,18,000; Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc. Rs. 18,50,37,000; total Rs. 30,23,68,000.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Nov 5
Previous closing	4.98 1/8
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.98 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Nov 5
Previous closing	4.97 7/8
To-day's opening	4.98 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99
Difference	+.01 1/8

FRANC RATE

	London, Nov 5
Previous closing	75.53
To-day's opening	75.57
To-day's closing	75.78
Difference	+.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98-1/8 and then improved to 4.98-13/16 subsequently rising to 4.99-3/16 and closed at 4.99.

The franc opened at 75.59 and then advanced to 75.78 but later on the lack of support weakened to 75.59 subsequently again showing signs of steadiness. The closing rate was 75.78.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 5

The market was quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 1/2d.	23 7/16d.
Forward	23 5/8d.	23 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 5

Gold (£6-19-10) £6-19-6 1/2

BULLION

London, Nov 5

Influx (£49,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (23 5/8d.) nil.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-10) £6-19-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 5

3 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 5
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.69 1/2) 5.68 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (58.18) 58.34
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 5

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/7, 64/10 and 64/13. Early prices showed a tendency to fall on option dealers selling and liquidation influenced by quieter Shanghai advices but later as London cables were better than expected the market recovered partially on some speculative buying and covering and closed at Rs. 64/5, 64/8 and 64/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/11/6, and 34/12/6. The market was quiet in the absence of any wide fluctuations in the foreign exchange and after moving within a narrow range prices finally closed steady at Rs. 34/10, 34/11 and 34/12.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 5

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 64-1/2 and July 63-3/4. The market displayed very little activity in the absence of any enquiry influenced by disappointing advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 5

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 98-1/4. Prices declined on some scattered selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports from the southwest.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 5

Argentine linseed opened steady with November at 11.54. Prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling influenced by continued favourable crop prospects with the price falling to 11.47 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 buyers £229 1/8 sellers) £228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £30 3/4) £29 1/2 to £30 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 1/4 paid and value
Jan-March (6 9/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0.10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. new crop (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers.
Dunlop Nov. (£17 1/2 sellers) £18 sellers
Lightening Nov. (£16 1/4 sellers) £16 3/4 sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay (Nov £11) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 5/8) £10 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 1/4) £9 5/16 sellers.
Groundnuts, Coromandal (£10 7/16) £10 5/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Nov 5 10-30 p.m. Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	3 15 6
Wheat May	4 4 6
Linseed May	6 2 0

The tone was firm.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(MAY 1935)

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.)

	Bombay, Nov. 5 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 1 6
Rates at 12 noon	6 1 9
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 2 0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 1 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 1 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 1 6

LONDON COPPER

London, Oct. 26

COPPER.

The market has been very active and early in the week buying was on a large scale, Standard reaching £28 10/ for three months at one time before the reaction yesterday. The rise has been effected mainly by speculative interest and producers have taken the opportunity to dispose of electro for the far forward delivery. It cannot be said that consumers have shown any eagerness to follow the rise and buying by Germany during the rally has been sorely missed. The price of electro is about 7.05 cents. To-day the market rallied sharply and closed at the best of the week.

The Official prices to-day are £28 3/9 to £28 5/ cash, and £28 10/ to £28 11/3 three months. Best Selected £30 10/ to £31 15/. Electrolytic at £31 5/ to £31 15/. Wire Bars £31 15/-. Strong Sheets £58.

The turnover for the week is about 13,550 tons.

TIN.

Values have declined slightly in this market particularly for the near position. At the lower level the forward position is well supported and it seems as if, at present, it will not be allowed to fall below £228/10.

American demand is very dull but Continental enquiry shows some improvement.

The official prices to-day are £229 15/ to 229 17/6 cash and £228 10/ to £228/12/6 three months.

The turnover for the week is about 1,275 tons. (By Mail.).

ABNORMAL MONETARY SITUATION STRENGTHENS GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

CLEARING BANKS TO REDUCE INTEREST FROM 1 TO 1/2 p. c. FROM NOV. 8.

Wheat Easy On Lower Argentine Advices

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

On the Stock Exchange, the abnormal monetary situation continued to strengthen giltedged securities especially old 2 1/2 consols which jumped fully sovereign to £83/7/6. Otherwise markets were overshadowed by the French political tension and in most sections prices weakened.

The important event in the money market was the announcement that from November 8 reduction in clearing banks loans on treasury bills, and other bills discountable at the Bank of England will be from 1 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Wheat was easier on lower Argentine advices and cotton was lower chiefly owing to liquidations by a large house.

Wall Street was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan to-day opened at £96 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 5
3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were strong and active. Industrials were generally steady. Oil shares were weak.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82) £83 1/2
4 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/8) £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 5/8) £113 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/8) £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 1/2) 11 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Musical Industries (30-0) 29-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-0) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (112-6) 113-0
Sanpauls 7 p.c. coffee Realisation 1930 (96) 96
Dunlop Rubber (46-9) 47-3
University Ordinary (22-6) 22-6
Ford Motors (39-1 1/2) 39-9
Cables and Wireless (7 1/8) 7 1/8
British American Tobacco (116-7 1/2) 117-3
Camera 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (134-0) 135-0
P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 17-6
Distillers (91-3) 92-3
Bredrurd Dyers (9-9) 10-3
British Celanese (10-1 1/2) 9-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (23) 23
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £50 1/4
L M S Ford (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
L N E R Defd (£7 3/4) £7 3/8
Southern Dutch (£21 3/8) £21
Landing Pass 5 p.c. Stock (£129 1/2) £129 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£87) £87

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (246-3) 246-3
Godul (176-3) 173-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (220-0) 220-0
Spring Mines (162-6) 160-0
Union Corporation (136-3) 136-3

JUTE SHARES RULE STEADY

Teas Dull For Lack Of Support In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Jutes ruled steady after week-end following better hessian market and good outside support. Coals continued to be steady, but the volume of transactions was rather restricted. Teas were dull for lack of support. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 per cent New loan 1941 99/5; 3½ per cent paper 91/14 small lot; 3½ per cent New Loan 1947/50 101/5; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/10; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/5; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1942 104/7.

Cottons:—Bowreah 7 per cent B. pref 90; Muir Mills 340; New Victoria ordy 1/12.

Coals:—Equitable 26/14; Nazira 8/8; New Tetturya 2/2.

Jutes:—Anglo India 430/3; Clive 31/8 small lot; Gourepore ordy 599; Howrah 55/5; India 335 Kamarhatty 541; Kinnison 657; National 24/4 small lot; Northbrook 46/2 small lot; Northbrook pref 143; Nuddea 47/8; Orient 207/8; Reliance 77/12; Waverly 2/1.

Rubber:—Indragiri 1 point 25 cents; Kluang 8/4; Kempas 2 point 95 cents.

Sugar:—Belsund 7/4; Cawnpore ordy 35/4; Punjab Sugar ordy 323 small lot; Raza 133; Samastipur 12/4; South Behar 14/8; Murree Brewery 205.

Tea:—Hattikhira 28/6.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corpn ordy 2/7; B.I. Corpn defd 1/14; Britania Biscuits 8/8; Calcutta Trams 20/8; Ivan Jones 3/4; Bengal Timber ordy 140 small lots India General Navigation ordy 109 small lots; Concord of India Insurance 9/6 premium; Kumardhubi Eng. ordy 3/9; Bengal Telephone ordy 17/10 ex div. Dacca Electric 20/2; Kalighat Falta Rly 87 small lots.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Fully paid 1605; Punjab National Bank Conty 43.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1906/36 Calcutta Municipal Debs 101/3 6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Debs 1956 126/4.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 5
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/4) £84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £96 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-62 (£114 Ex Dividend) £114
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£103 1/4) £103 1/2
3 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-3) 36-3
Donaro Tea (52-6) 52-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Guia Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-9) 56-9
Burma Corporation (12-3) 11-9
Rio Tintos (13) 12 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (52-0) 50-9
Rand Mines (136-3) 133-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 36-3 Ex Div
Anglo Persian (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Burma Oil (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-6
Shell Transport (45-0) 41-3
Royal Dutch (£19 1/8) £18 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 5

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (29 1/4) 29 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/4) dol 10 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 32) dol 32 1/2
U S Steel (dol 74 1/8) dol 74 3/4

TATA IRON & STEEL

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October, 1934 was:—

Pig Iron	80,740 tons.
Steel Ingots	73,200 tons.
Finished Steel	55,800 tons.

PLANNED NATIONAL ECONOMY

Mr. Manu Subedar's Speech At Indian Merchants Chamber Meeting

The following are extracts from the Speech of Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the Third Quarterly General Meeting held on Saturday:—

While many countries in the world are now obliged to take account of all the aspects of the life of their people and to regulate and plan in advance by foresight, no such planned economy is attempted in India. If we had got a National Government, its first task would have been to see that, activity of individual, does not interfere with the general good and in no department of life and in no trade is work carried on in a manner, which would weaken the economic life of the country as a whole. It is the characteristic of private enterprise and the capitalistic age, in which we live, that the initiative for new enterprise is in private hands. Everybody does what he thinks is most advantageous to himself and, often by their collective action they all come to a stage where everybody would have benefited, if their activities had been on a more moderate scale. The realisation, however, comes too late and the harm is done. No correction to this inherent characteristic of our economic life has been found except in regulation by the State. A periodical examination of the position of industries and different trades by the State would disclose where there is room for expansion and where expansion has been already overdone. It will be realised that, Indian interests, both as consumers and as producers, need watching and there is no machinery in this country corresponding to the machinery existing in Japan, Germany, France, England and the United States of America, to survey economic positions and to report on all activities. We are living in India in drift. Everything is left to itself, except that the more clamorous foreign interests generally manage to get what they want. We are told that in India, Indian interests come first, but that is not always seen by us.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH U. K.

There is a certain matter, on which we are not drifting, and that is the safeguarding of English trade interests in India. I cannot imagine in any country in the world, Government taking up negotiations in detail and fixing up everything and then informing the Legislature, without any prior consultation either with the representatives of the commercial community or with any sub-committee of the Legislature concerned with this subject. Government is prone to put forward such agreements as accomplished facts, as they did in the case of Ottawa. They then put official apologists to twist statistics and economic facts to prove that the agreement has worked to the advantage of India. But the cat is out of the bag in the declaration from Lancashire that, they desire only 11 per cent. duty against the import of Lancashire piecegoods in this country, and they want to inflict this sacrifice both on Indian revenues and Indian producers in consideration of the administrative and defence protection given to India by the United Kingdom. This is just the contention, against which this country is fighting. If Britain wished to regard India as a conquest and, on that score, to continue to gain economic advantages from India, they will find Indian opinion everywhere and of every kind dead against such an idea. Nobody objects to reciprocal trade agreements between India and other countries, or even between India and the United Kingdom, so long as such agreements emanate after careful examination by representative Indians, who voice the feelings of their countrymen and who are pledged to safeguard Indian interests.

ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAYS.

A protest has gone out from many quarters in this country against the establishment of any statutory Railway Authority. We do not want the control of the Assembly over Railway matters to be reduced. We do not want responsible Ministers of the Federation, whenever it comes, to be deprived of their responsibility in Railway matters. We do not want the Railway executive to say that they are running a commercial body on lines laid down in the statute and, so long as they keep within the limits of that statute, they are not bound by anything, which the Legislature may ask them to do. I fully appreciate the difference between large issues of policy and working management from day to day. Why it should be supposed that Indian Ministers will not allow the executive work to be carried on and will continuously interfere in small details, I cannot say. Why is it expected that Indian Ministers will act in this respect differently from others? It is a gratuitous insult to Indians to suggest that, Indian Ministers will not know what is reasonable and proper and will interfere with the day to day management. The whole basis of the proposed statutory Railway Board appears to be to take away as much out of the purview of the responsible Ministers as possible. As this is our conviction, this Chamber has continued to voice public opinion on this subject. There is room for improvement in the administration of Railways in India—from the point of view of businessmen as the administration is at present entirely in the hands of those, who have grown and got their experience and observation of life in the railway service itself. This Chamber will contiue to suggest constructive reforms, but will stoutly oppose the establishment of the Statutory Railway Board.

Give Autocracy Its Full Chance First!

HAILEY'S ADVICE TO HIS "FRIENDS AMONG INDIAN RULERS"

BENARES, Nov. 5.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, speaking tonight at the state banquet given by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, observed:

There is much that will may baffle us when we attempt to envisage the future of India, and not the least difficult feature in that picture is the future of the Indian States. The Federation may give them their due share in the responsibility for the general management of India, but there still remains the problem of their own internal evolution. It is common to expect that this will follow the direction of vesting increasing responsibility in representative institutions. I have never been convinced in my own mind that this is the only or the inevitable course of development. It has, of course, on its side, all the momentum which it must derive from the grant of authority to popular institutions in British India, but autocracy is a principle which is firmly seated in Indian States. Round it burn the sacred fires of agelong tradition.

Let me at least say this. If I might venture to advise my friends among Indian rulers, the sum of my advice to them would be to give autocracy its full chance first. If we are to have rivalry between forms of constitutional development, let it enter the race at its best. It has not a fair chance if the strong light which is bound to beat on the ruler himself brings him into criticism which would not be directed against those who are charged with administration of a neighbouring province. It has not a fair chance if his subjects can feel that in any respect their interests obtain less consideration than they would have across the border. Autocracy, informed by wisdom, exercised in moderation, and vitalized by the spirit of service to the interests of the subject, may well prove that it can make an appeal in India as strong as that of representative and responsible institutions.—A. P.

SIR M. HAILEY AT BENARES

BENARES, Nov. 5.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor, and Lady Hailey arrived at Benares this morning and were received at the railway station by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and other high officials. From he station His Excellency and Lady Hailey proceeded to Nandesar House where His Excellency granted interviews to the Maharajkumar of Benares, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Raises and others. After lunch His Excellency and Lady Hailey visited Ramnagar Fort, where the state jewels, the Ramayana and old pictures were shown to Lady Hailey.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram gave a garden party at the Vizianagram Palace this evening. The Maharaja of Benares holds a State Banquet to-night.

His Excellency and Lady Hailey will depart to Allahabad to-night. A. P.

Short Covering In New York Market

COTTON STEADY ON WALL STREET BUYING

General Opinion Divided

NARROW MARKETS WITHOUT DEFINITE TREND

Bombay, Nov. 5.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. The market was quiet and irregular until closing when suddenly advanced on covering by shorts and Wall Street buying. Prices opened at a rise of 2 points but soon declined 4 points on scattered selling and December delivery reached the lowest 12.03. At this level there was improved buying and short covering which raised prices 10 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 12.43c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was steady at the opening but later declined on professional selling but again advanced partially under short covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and the market closed at a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.82d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed unchanged with January 4.93, March 4.88 and May 4.92.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady on improved demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 points with spot cotton 6 points up at 8.38. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points with spot cotton 6 points higher at 7.21.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 6 to 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Steady tone on scattered trade buying and local covering.

New York.—Rallied on shorts covering and Spot Houses buying. Think purchases for moderate turn around present levels should prove profitable.

Messrs M. and B. Stern have received the following cables from their Head Office:—

Cotton.—Still favour sales in strong markets.

Wheat.—Renewed buying on reports grasshoppers in Australia.

Rubber.—Market disappointed with 25 per cent cut looks lower near future but long run bullish.

Sugar.—Market featureless.

Linseed Oil.—Opinion unchanged.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

"Rallied on shorts covering and spot houses buying. Think purchases for moderate turn around present levels should prove profitable."

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Owing to the firm spot situation there has been some short covering. Details of Govt's acreage programme are expected to be announced some time this month while the referendum as to whether the farmers desire the continuation of the Bankhead Act next year is expected shortly.

Government officials and representatives of the cotton trade conferred on Saturday with Mr Wallace in connection with plans for stimulating the export trade. The foreign exchange problem appears to be the main difficulty but Mr Wallace was hopeful a solution would be found.

The next Bureau report will be published on Thursday 8th inst at 4 p.m. Greenwich time and will be received in Bombay about 9-35 p.m.

The following private estimates are to hand:—

	Last month. Bls	Bls
Schwabach	9,617,000	9,667,000
Fairchild	9,563,000	9,710,000

HOLIDAYS.

The New York market will be closed to-morrow the 6th instant being Election Day.

To-morrow, Wednesday 7th and Thursday 8th inst. being Divali and Bank Holidays we shall not issue our report but our office will remain open.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our Hindu friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sterling/Dollar Crossrate 4.98 1/8

TELEPHONE.

From to-day please note the Residential Number will be 40436 instead of 42896.

N. Y. December Highest (11-55 a.m.) 12.13+.08

N. Y. December Lowest (11-9 a.m.) 12.03—.02

Liverpool January Highest (10-1 a.m.) 6.56+.03

Liverpool January Lowest (11-45 a.m.) 6.53

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

10-45 a.m.—Liverpool market better on Egyptians whose crop reports unfavourable, estimate 7,600,000 cantars.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The local silver market was quiet to-day with a small business. Kartak delivery opened at Rs. 64/9 and declined to Rs. 64/6. At this level the market was steady. Shanghai T. T. on London closed to-day at 1.4. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 10 0
Kartak delivery	34 10 6
Magsar delivery	34 11 6
Ready silver	64 4 0
Kartak delivery	64 6 0
Magsar delivery	64 9 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Stagnant Conditions

Messrs. Bhagwandas Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

Jute:—During the early part of the week under review stagnant conditions prevailed in the Jute section but during the latter part the commodity markets were steady as the statistical position of Hessians was very encouraging. The stock figures for manufactured goods came down to 772 crores of yards as compared with 944 crores last month shipments being very good. The Raw Jute market became steady as periodical reminders from Government Circles for enforcing successfully the voluntary restriction scheme of Jute cultivation act as a stimulant. The price of Baled Jute was 27/8 at the close and nine porter Hessians 8/12. The fluctuations speculative counter Howrah were very narrow as the price ranged between 54/12 and 55 but at the close there was a spurt and the price was pushed up to 55/6 to close steady at 55/2. Kamarhatty ranged between 541 and 543. There was not much doing in higher denomination shares and whatever business was done was confined to small lots at a shade easier prices. Anglo-India were no better than 420 cd. Alliance 314. Bally and Baranagore were quoting 187 and 160 respectively. Delta were done at 365. Bird group having declared identical dividends except in case of Clive were practically quoting same rates though the rates were a trifle easy at the close. Auckland were done at 230, Lansdowne 157, Dalhousie 360, Standard 330, Naihati 430, Union 480. Fort William and Fort Gloster were quoting 276 and 475, respectively Budge Budge and Belvedere were reported at 334 and 380 respectively. Gourepore were effected at 605. In shares of small denominations Clive were done around 31/12, National 24/4, Birla 13/12, Hukumchand 14/4, Adamji 12/10, Presidency 5/7, Nuddea were easy at 46/8, Reliance at 77, Empire 36/8, Northbrook 46/8.

Dividends:—Auckland 6, Lansdowne 2/8, Dalhousie 10, Clive 12, Northbrook 1/4, Lawrence 15, Union 15, Kinnison 15, Naihati 12/8, Anglo-India 15.

Cotton:—This section was somewhat easy and the values have to be written down. Kesoram had sellers at 4/8, Dunbar cotton 154, Bowreah cotton 328, New Victoria at 1/13, Bengal Nagpur 20/4.

Coal:—This section was weak at the close as the restriction scheme is heard of no more. There are distinct signs of prices going down as the infatuation of 'something coming up' gradually but surely dies down. Amalgamated which were at one time pushed up to 24/4 have sellers at 21/10. Equitable which went up to 28/4, are no better than 26/12 Burakar which moved up to 15 are available at 14/2. Bengal coal had buyers at 252. Pench valley were quoting 44, Raneegunj 33, New Manbhoom 49, New Beerbhoom 14/4, Nazira 8/4. Other good bad and indifferent scrips were quoting much less than quoted last.

Miscellaneous:—This section did not come in for any attention and Engineering, Sugar sections were easy all-round though in sugar section prices rallied somewhat at the close. Cawnpore were quoting 35/8, Samastipur 12, Champaran 23/12, Ryan 38, Carew 20/10, New Savan 13/12, Balarampur 19, Murray Brewery 205. In Engineering Indian Iron were easy at 3/10, Indian Galvanising at 9/4, Kumardhubi Engineering at 3/6, Marshalls at 1/5, Indian Standard Wagon ordinary had buyers at 52 Burn & Co., Ord were done at 265, B. I. C. ordinary were steady around 2/6, Deferred 1/11, Burma Corporation 8/4, British Ceylon Corporation 10/12, Ex. Titaghur ord. were quoting 22, Deferred 9/4, Howrah Oil were done at 10/4, Bengal Paper had sellers at 110, Indian Wood Products at 37/4, Midnapore Zemindary were done at 74. In public utility Concerns Bengal Telephone old hovered round 18/4. New 17/12. Calcutta Tramways were good at 20/4. In Electric Power issues, U. P. were done at 155. Other issues were steady at last quoted rates.

TRADING HOURS IN COTTON

During the Divali Holidays, the Market time is as follows:—

Date 6-11-34 11-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. again 8 p.m. to midnight.

Date 7-11-34 12 O'clock to 3 p.m.

Date 8-11-34 2 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. again 8 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

The U. S. Government Bureau Report will be published in America on 8th inst. in view of which our market will remain open for night trading as above.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

December	61+.1d.
March	64 5/8+.1d.
May	66 1/8+.7/8c.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	15
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	35
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel. & Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	33 1/4
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	42
New York Central	20 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	101
Great North Pfd.	15
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	27
Amr. Tobacco B.	81
Dupont de Nemours	92
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	32
American Smelting	35
Int. Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvester	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	25
General Motors	29 1/2
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	23 3/4
National City Bank	20 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	28
General Foods	32
National Dairy	16
Budd Mfg	5

Market firm but quiet.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

New York Stock Exchange:—Steady

New York Call rate

Anaconda 10 1/4

U. S. Steel 32

G Motors 29 1/2

I. Nickel 22 7/8

Silver Ready 53

Call Loan London 1/2 per cent.

City Bank 20 3/4

Chase Bank 23 3/4

Socony 13 7/8

N. Y. Central 20 3/4

W. U. Teleg. 33 1/4

Total business 1/2 million.

T. T. N. Y./Paris 6.59 1/4

T. T. London on New York 4.98 1/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 208 1/4; Highest 208 1/4; Lowest 207 3/4; Closing 208

Oomra D/J. Op. 182 1/2; Highest 182 3/4; Lowest 181 1/2; Closing 181 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 134 1/4; Highest 134 1/4; Lowest 134; Closing 134.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 5 1/4.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York December 149 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 209—Liverpool May 1935 6.44 Rs. 71 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 209—New York May 12.22 Rs. 63 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/8.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-6.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 4.

S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-14.

S. S. Himalaya Rs. 3-14-3.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-10-9.

Shipment Oct. Rs. 3-13-9.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 3-10.

Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3-8-6.

Purtabpur Rs. 13-11.

African Rs. 13-12.

Kesar Rs. 14-11.

Java Spot F3.15.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 3.

December	0.98 5/8—.5/8c.
May	0.96 1/4—.5/8c.
July	0.89 3/8—.1/2c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	bales.
Khandesh	187
Central India	406
Barsi-Nugger	458
Central Provinces	107
Dhollera	468
Sind-Punjab	343
Western-Northerns	212
Persians	16
East Africans	1
Total Cotton	2,198
	cwts.
Wheat	7,373
Linseed	484
Rape, Rai & Musterdseeds	467
Gingellyseed	191
Poppyseed	814
Groundnuts	8,619
Castorseed	1,808
Rice	7,754
Myrabollams	1,250
Cottonseed	4,260
Gram	1,651
Joowar	11
Maize	20
Bajree	1,107
	tons.
Coal	4,064

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 208/12 and advanced to Rs. 209/4 on scattered buying. At this level there was some selling which depressed prices to Rs. 208/12. There was a limited turnover of business and the undertone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points but later on was unchanged. In the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 209. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	209 0 0
Oomra D/J	182 4 8
Bengal D/J	134 0 0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Nov. 5

133 Samji Karamshi, Asharwa 146

100 Narshi Nagshi, Bhatinda, 126

100 Narshi Nagshi Jaitu 126

200 Narshi Nagshi Raman 126 1/2

111 Swan Mill Gadag 187

100 Shirinivas Mill Hubli 199

138 Tata Mill Dabhoi 207

120 P Crystal Vankaner 162

100 B Mavji Laherigaga 116

178 Shirinivas Mill Limbdi 4 off

50 Prelad Mill, Bailhongal 211

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bengal Superfine	139/41
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F.G.	116/21
Sindh-Punjab Fine	124/26
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	114/19
Wardha-Hingt	190/192
Nagpur Savner	190/192
Pundhurna	178/180
Yeotmal	176/178
Arvi	177/179
Ellichpur	177/179
Amraoti-Berar	176/178
Khamgaon	176/178
Mulkapur	168/170
Khandesh	167/169
Jalna/Sailu	168/170
Burwah Sanavad	167/172
Broach Fine	202/204

U. S. COTTON CROP

Private Crop Estimates

	Bales.
Schwabach	9,617,000
Fairchild	9,563,000

Punjab/American	213/215
Punjab/American mix	203/208
Cambodia	273/278
Miraj/Sangli	198/203
Compta Good	193/198
Bagalkot	178/183
Kampala	348/50
Busoga	346/48
Jinja	341/43
Manza	338

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3-11-34	This year.
Khandesh	187	2,488
Central India	406	4,691
Barsi and Nagar	458	3,967
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	457
Berar	...	3,775
Central Provinces	187	1,416
Total Oomras	1,158	16,744
Dholera	468	8,674
N.-W. Provinces	...	809
Rajputana	...	1,231
Sind-Punjab	343	9,889
Broach	...	1,708
Coompta & Dharwar	...	11,052
Westerns-Northerns	212	11,195
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	15,414
Persian	16	1,631
American	...	2,231
Egyptian & African	1	34,788
Total	2,198	115,369

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Nov.

In full-pressed Bales

	3-11-34	This year.
Europe	1,185	55,638
Japan & China	422	86,871
Coast Ports	...	4,399
Up-country by Rail	...	26,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	15,238
Total	1,607	188,198

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 3-11-34	2311000	3840000
Receipts Yesterday 3-11-34	23000	33000
Exports to date 3-11-34	1410000	2531000
Stock at Ports 2-11-34	3162000	3931000
Stock Interior Towns 2-11-34	1879000	1986000
Stock Liverpool 2-11-34	937000	831000
Visible Supply 2-11-34	6771000	8568000
Quantity in Sight 2-11-34	3960000	5921000
Quantity out of Sight 2-11-34	2507000	3906000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/15; Highest 28/2; Closing Rs. 28/1/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18/8; Closing Rs. 18/6.

Groundnuts Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/3; Highest Rs. 31/5; Lowest Rs. 31/1/6; Closing Rs. 31/4/6.

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 5

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 19 VAIDA

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 1 6
12 p.m.	6 1 9
3 p.m.	6 2 0
5 p.m.	6 2 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 3.

December	1.82
March	1.69
May	1.72—.01
July	1.75

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B. C. Rate—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov. February

Banks selling T T 1/6 March-June

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Nov-

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-Mar.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—

T T 270 1/4

Banks selling T T 268 1/4

Banks buying T T 266

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 561

Banks buying D D 574

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/4

Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 110 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 96 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.98 1/8 3rd inst.

Shanghai/London 1/4 5th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 5th inst.

Java/London 7.31 1/4 3rd inst.

London/Paris 75.53 3rd inst.

London/Belgium 21.30 3rd inst.

London/Switzerland 15.28 1/2 3rd inst.

London/Italy 58.18 3rd inst.

London/Berlin 12.38 3rd inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd inst.

London/New York 4.97 7/8 3rd inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.36 3rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-19-9 2nd inst. £6-19-10 3rd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 5/8 2nd inst. 23 1/2 3rd inst.

Silver London Forward 23 3/4 2nd inst. 23 5/8 3rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 53 3/8 2nd inst. 53 1/4 3rd inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 9/16 p.c. 2nd inst. 9/16 p.c. 3rd inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 p.c. 2nd inst. 3/4 p.c. 3rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Banks of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 mos. 1 1/4 per cent.

6 mos 2 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

COTTON UNSETTLED

Weekly N. Y. Review

The cotton market was in a very unsettled condition owing to the re-apperance of new crop discounts for the first time for several years which usually reflect a firm spot situation, accompanied by expectations of more liberal supplies in the following season.

The uncertainty regarding the Administration's 1935 cotton programme and expectations that the programme may permit a moderate increase in acreage, together with the reports of increasing substitution of foreign growths abroad and predictions of increased foreign acreages next year were factors that contributed to a feeling of nervousness.

Details of Government's acreage programme are expected to be out before December 1st while the referendum as to whether the farmers desire the continuation of the Bankhead Act next year is expected shortly.

The October discount later narrowed, with some old crop longs transferring there commitment to October.

Spot demand was slow but the basis was very firm. Midmonth improvement in the demand for cotton goods was followed by a feeling of apathy, although a good retail turnover was reported.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET

London, Oct. 25.

There has been nothing to improve sentiment here during the past fortnight, and the terminal values are about 2 1/2d. per cwt. down on balance. This reflects the lower prices accepted for the comparatively small parcels of Raws arriving, sold down to 4s. 1 1/2d. c.i.f. in the absence of any volume of Trade demand, which caused an indifferent attitude on the part of Refiners who will be receiving Home Grown Beets and other preferentials in considerable quantities for some months.

FUTURES NEGLECTED.

The futures market remains entirely neglected except for professional hedge lifting or transferring forward, and the balance of the December position may assist a sagging tendency unless an increase in Refiners interest relieves the market of sugars which may otherwise be tendered on Terminal. Attempts to sell to U. S. Refiners Cuba's 1934 balance of quota, some 350,000 tons has proved impracticable so far, and it is reported that this sugar will be sent forward and stored there meantime. This emphasises the unsatisfactory working of the U. S. quota scheme at present, and naturally creates doubts of a similar character for the future. Whether or not the eventual reaction will be to drastically check production in U. S. sources of supply, or alternatively to drive surpluses into outside markets is at present impossible to attempt to predict.

A waiting policy is probably the wisest at the moment for operators who should at any rate, we think, confine purchases to easy markets.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 2nd November	816
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	113,171
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	71,688
Increase	41,483

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, November 5.

Victoria, Maculuso, Genoa.

Homefield, Hitchcock, Rangoon.

Kota Gede, Condenhaven, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, November 5

Manju Maru, Mykara, Karachi.

Kota Gede, Condenhaven, Java.

Bombay, November 6.

Ranenfels, Altrnappen, Hamburg

Gharinda, Walsh, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, November 5.

Steamer Lindenbank for N. York.

" Bintang for New York.

" Cathay for Sydney.

" Tango Maru for Kobe.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and 386 saloon and 3 deck passengers.

S S Homefield:—The BISN Co's steamer Homefield arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Kota Gede:—The T M Coy's steamer Kota Gede arrived in harbour on Monday from Rotterdam with a general cargo and one passenger and hence she sailed on the same day for Java with same bottom cargo and 3 through passengers.

S S Manju Maru:—The OSK steamer Manju Maru sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Ranenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Ranenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The BI SN Coy's steamer Gharinda will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, November 5.

S S Varsova: Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—89 bales wool, 26415 bundles wet dates, 63 bags gall nuts, 22 bags sheep skins, 319 bags mash, 10 bags S phenl, 10 bags bones.

From Mohamerah:—200 bdls wet dates, 82 bags almonds, 15 bags beans, 184 bags dry dates.

From Karachi:—165 bales raw cotton, 124 bags apricots, 98 cases kishmish, 27 bags rawa W flour, 82 bags poppy seed, 15 bags almond seed, 29 bags almond, 10 dms lubricating oil, 20 bags jira white, 14 bags wet salted fish, 9 bags fish manure.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, November 5.

S S Tuscania, for Liverpool:—23 bales wool raw, K Laibhai; 2566 bags myrabollam, H Bhagwandas and Co; 3200 bags G-nut cakes, Kilachand Devchand; 150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 250 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 1400 bags G-nut oil cakes, Swastik Oil Mills.

For Montreal:—31 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings.

S S City of Venice, for Liverpool:—1300 bags G-nut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy & Sons; 456 bags dill seed, A Virji and Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save; 4500 packets myrabollum, H Bhagwandas and Co; 50 bales cotton twist waste, G M Vyas and Co; 118 bales cotton twist waste, N Narotamdas and Co; 95 bales cotton fly, N Narotamdas and Co; 250 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 25 bales cotton raw, G M Vyas and Co; 64 bales cotton raw, V A Save.

S S Linden Baiste, for New York:—4 bales Ind woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S Tango Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 5th November 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,84,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-0 received approximately 81 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-7-11 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 13th November 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 16th November 1934. Others conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Tuesday, the 6th to Monday the 12th November 1934 at Rs. 99-10-6 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 31st October to the 3rd November 1934 amounted to Rs. 43,00,000.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Monday, the 5th November 1934, tenders to the amount of £50,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 14th November 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

COTTON COMMITTEE GIVES FACILITIES

For Training At Matunga Technological Laboratory

The Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee writes:

As in the past the Technological Laboratory will admit this year two students for training in the elements of spinning and the routine methods of testing cotton fibre and yarn. The selected candidates will be expected to join on the 1st December 1934 and will conform to the Laboratory regulations regarding hours of work etc. The course will normally last for a period of six months and a fee of Rs. 50 only will be charged for the full course.

Candidates desirous of admission should submit written applications to the Director, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 15th November 1934.

TATA HYDRO. ELECTRIC CO.

Figures Of Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of October 1934 and for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1934, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. for the month of October 1933 Rs. 3,66,360; for the month of October 1934 Rs. 4,14,992.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. for the month of October 1933 Rs. 4,84,422; for the month of October 1934 Rs. 5,94,529.

Tata Power Co., Ltd. for the month of October 1933 Rs. 4,67,907; for the month of October 1934 Rs. 5,37,414.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. for fiscal year upto October 31 1933 Rs. 16,35,115; for current fiscal year upto October 31, 1934 Rs. 16,87,483.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. for fiscal year upto October 31, 1933 Rs. 19,02, 338; for current fiscal year upto October 31, 1934 Rs. 22,13,091.

Tata Power Co., Ltd. for fiscal year upto October 31, 1933 Rs. 19,10,860; for current fiscal year upto October 31, 1934 Rs. 20,97,353.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, Oct. 22

The Rubber market has been easier during the past week, partly owing to trade demand having been retarded by the instability of international currencies while further unsettlement has been caused by the news that the International Regulating Committee is to meet on the 30 inst. to consider the "cuts" for the early months of next year. Vague rumours have circulated to the effect that the 30 per cent "cut" which is to operate in December may not be continued for January/March, it being said that the Dutch desire a lower price for rubber so that they can expedite the completion of their plans to bring native output under more effective control.

LESSER CUT.

There is no doubt that a lesser cut than 30 per cent for January/March would bring about a temporary lower level of price, but we do not believe there is any real basis to the current rumours, and our opinion is that a 30 per cent cut will be maintained until World Stocks begin to decline. At the initiation of the Scheme, emphasis was laid on the necessity for reducing stocks, and it was made clear that the intention of the Regulating Committee was to bring this about by gradual steps. As World Stocks at the end of this year will shew an increase as compared with the end of 1933, we do not see how the Committee could justify a lesser cut for the beginning of 1935 than that in operation at the end of 1934.

We consider it not unlikely that the present easier market may be the outcome of an official policy to keep prices in check until after the Meeting on the 30th. The intervening period may therefore provide an opportune moment for making advantageous purchases.

Shipments from Malava, during the first half of this month were 23,000 tons, and the estimated total for the month is 50,000 tons, as compared with 61,001 tons during September.

Stocks in this country shew an increase of 3,722 tons on the week.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 3.

November	11.85—.02
December	11.52+.02
February	12.09

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1934

Mahatma's Two-Year Plan For Villages

Busy With Rural Drive Scheme

AHMEDABAD AS H. Q.

Will Launch Campaign Within One Month

AHMEDABAD, November 5.

It is learnt that Gandhiji is busy preparing the plan for the Village Industries Association.

He is collecting information about the various village industries from basket-making to cattle breeding. To carry out the work of the Association, a Central Board with Provincial and District Boards will be established, and trained workers will be sent out to villages.

Each worker will look after from five to fifteen villages according to his capacity.

Gandhiji hopes to reconstruct village economy in this manner within two years.

It is believed that the scheme will be ready within a month, and Gandhiji will launch his campaign with the help of the inmates of the Wardha Ashram and old inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram who are already doing work in villages according to his ideas.

It appears that he will make Ahmedabad his headquarters, as he has done in the past, and reside in the building of the Gujarat Vidyapith, which the Government will return shortly from its possession.

Kaka Kalelkar who was to leave Gujarat on account of his differences with Vallabhbhai Patel has now been prevailed upon to stay in Gujarat. He will work with Gandhiji in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

In His Retirement I See His Victory, Says Mrs. Uma Nehru

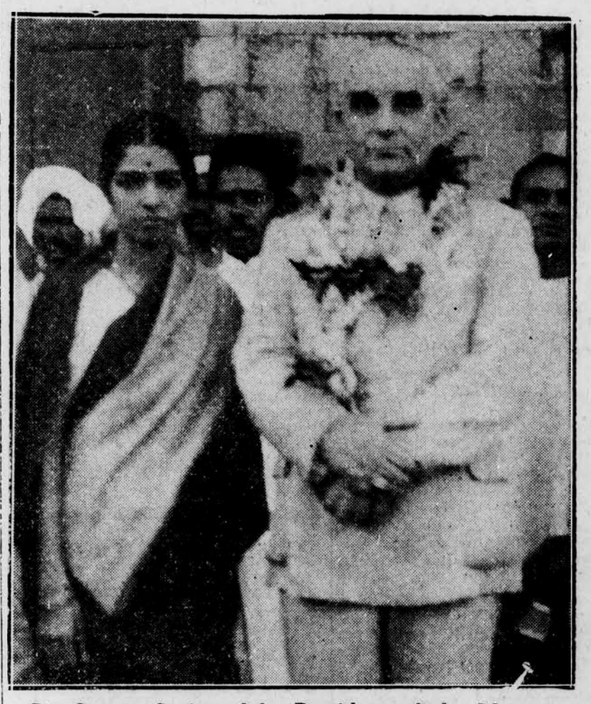
ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Mrs. Uma Nehru, a delegate to the Indian National Congress, returned to Allahabad from Bombay on Thursday. Asked about her impressions of the Congress session she said:—

"This session of the Congress marks the beginning of a new era. The session was held at a time when it had suffered a setback and we felt rather nervous on seeing Gandhiji's exit from the scene of active operations. But after hearing him and accepting his new constitution the Congress has shown its confidence in him. Every change Gandhiji wanted was carried successfully. He has put the country once again on trial. The new constitution is an expression of the determination of the Congress to function with vigour. The changes in the constitution are of a revolutionary nature. It will transform the entire Congress organization into an army of well-disciplined soldiers.

"Every one was satisfied with the successful termination of the session; all credit is due to Babu Rajendra Prasad who proved to be a most competent and successful president and regulated the business beautifully and won the confidence of the minorities by his impartial rulings.

"Gandhiji retires but with his village industrial board he will still be the guiding force and lead the country to independence. In his retirement I see his victory."



Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, and Mrs. Arundale returned to India on Monday by M. V. "Victoria."

MAHATMA'S RETIREMENT ADDS TO CONGRESS RESPONSIBILITY

Votes OF All Should Be Recorded In Favour Of Its Candidates, Says Ramdas Pantulu

"I do not think that the elections to the Legislative Assembly will in any way be adversely affected by the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from the Congress. He has already appealed to the country to vote for the Congress, and I am sure that the vote of every man who loves his country will be recorded for the Congress candidates."

So declared Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, the veteran Andhra leader, in an exclusive interview with the "Chronicle" representative on his arrival in Bombay on Monday by S.S. "Victoria."

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, who was for a long time a Swarajist member of the Council of State and a keen enthusiast of the Co-operative movement, attended the International Co-operative Congress held in London recently as India's representative. He later toured the Continent and made a study of the Movement in the different countries.

He will be staying in Bombay for a couple of days before leaving for Andhra and will be the guest of Mr. C. Nageswararao, the well-known artist of Bombay.

Mr. Pantulu said:—

"The news about Mahatma Gandhi's intended retirement from the Congress was received in London some weeks before the Congress Session in Bombay. It attracted much attention among the British people and their newspapers. Somehow an impression had been created in England, for some time past, that Mahatmaji had lost his hold on the masses and that his retirement was due to that.

"To such as asked me this question, my answer was that Mahatmaji's hold on the masses is, perhaps, greater to-day than it ever was and there might be other causes for his retirement.

"From what I know of the estimate of the foreigners of Mahatmaji's position in Indian politics," continued Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, "I think his retirement will lower the prestige of the Congress in the eyes of the foreigners, but to us in India the retirement of Mahatmaji does not carry with it any loss of prestige to the Congress. He has given enough training to Congressmen and in giving them a freer hand to run the Congress by his withdrawing from the virtual dictatorship, he knew he would not injure the Congress. His retirement has undoubtedly thrown tremendous responsibility on the leaders of the Congress and the future will depend on how they discharge it."

"To steer the ship of Congress clear from the danger to which it is exposed from its right and left wings, requires great courage and tact and let us hope that Babu Rajendra Prasad and his colleagues will keep up the standards set up by Mahatma Gandhi."

17 PASSENGERS KILLED IN BUS ACCIDENT

Turns Turtle In Effort To Overtake Another Vehicle

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Seventeen were injured including three Policemen in a serious omnibus accident which took place on the Jail Road at dusk time.

It is stated that the bus in its effort to overake another bus went clean off the road in the dust and turned turtle.

Police enquiries are going on.—United Press.

MYSORE ROYALTY TO MADRAS GOVT.

BANGALORE, Nov. 5.

In the matter of the Royalty now being paid by the Mysore Government to the Madras Government, for using the waters of the Cauvery for generating purposes at Sivasamudram falls, it is understood that the Mysore Durbar will very shortly refer the matter to the Government of India.

The Conference of representatives of the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar held in Bangalore in the first week of October 1934 was a failure.

London is well guarded; there are 204 police stations in the metropolitan area, including the City, the total combined forces being about 21,650 officers and men.

Labour Organisations Declared "Unlawful"

Ban Is Sequel To Alleged Communist Activities

The Government of Bombay have issued a Gazette Extra-Ordinary on Monday banning four Local Labour organisations and another in Ahmedabad for alleged Communist activities and "that they have for their object interference with the administration of Law and Order and with the maintenance of Law and Order."

A Press Communique issued by the Director of Information, announces that the Government of Bombay have declared five organisations in Bombay to be unlawful associations, as "bodies which are locally active in fomenting unrest in pursuance of the ultimate objects of the (Communist) Party."

The following is the text of the Communique:—

The Governor-General-in-Council, by a notification published in the Gazette of India of the 28th July 1934, declared the Communist Party of India and its committees, sub-committees and branches to be unlawful associations under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), on the ground that the party had for its object interference with the maintenance of low and order and that it constituted a danger to the public peace

A statement explaining in detail the reasons which led the Government of India to take this action was made by the Home Member, Sir Henry Craik, in reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly on the 14th August last. That statement briefly summarised the aims and objects of the Communist Party of India and clearly showed that the party was committed to a programme designed to bring about the overthrow of Government and the existing order of society by violent means, to destroy private property, to do away with all forms of democratic or representative government and to inculcate hatred of God and all forms of religion.

The Communist Party of India is known to work through a number of local organisations and the Government of Bombay have considered it desirable that the action taken against the Communist Party of India should be carried into effect against bodies which are locally active in fomenting unrest in pursuance of the ultimate objects of the party. They have therefore declared the following five organisations and their branches to be unlawful associations throughout the Presidency of Bombay under section 16(1) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), namely:—

(1) The Young Workers' League, Bombay;

(2) The "Lal Bavta" Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay;

(3) The Kamgar Vangmaya Prasarak Mandal or the Workers' Literature Publishing Company, Bombay;

(4) The Marxist League Bombay; and

(5) The Mill Mazdoor Union, Ahmedabad.

A full examination by Government of the record of each of these associations has established that none of them are genuine labour organisations, that they are wholly controlled by Communists and that they have been actively furthering the objects of the Communist Party of India.

BAN ON COMMUNIST TEACHERS

Madras Bodies Asked Not To Employ Them In Schools

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

As the Association known by the name of the Communist Party of India and its committees, sub-committees, and branches have been declared to be unlawful Associations, an order has been communicated to all the local bodies informing them that it is undesirable to employ in the schools under their control, teachers with communist leanings.—United Press.

TUNGABADHRA PROJECT DISPUTE

Madras To Ask Govt. Of India To Appoint Arbitration Commission

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Consequent on the attitude taken by the Mysore Government at the Bangalore Conference held early last month, the Madras Government, it is understood, have decided to address the Government of India urging the appointment of an Inter-State Commission for arbitration of the dispute between them and the Mysore Government in regard to an equitable utilisation of the waters of the Tungabadhra and its tributaries in view of the irrigation projects investigated by respective Governments.

The claim urged by the Madras Government is that they are not merely entitled to protection of the irrigation actually existing, but that after meeting such existing irrigation, it should be equitably apportioned among the three Governments concerned—Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad.

The Mysore Government are interested in the Lakkavali Project which in spite of all earnest hopes is not likely to be taken up on hand within a year or two. The project will cost the Government, several lakhs of rupees and in the present state of the financial condition of the State, no large-capital work will be undertaken.

It is very likely hat the Mysore Government will refer the matter to the Government of India.—United Press.

12-1/2 Per Cent REMISSION IN LAND REVENUE

Cochin Government Issue Communique

COCHIN, Nov. 5.

"In view of the continuance of low prices for agricultural products, the Cochin Government are pleased to grant a uniform remission of 12-1/2 per cent in the state land revenue of the current year," says a communique issued by the Government.

"A reduction of 12-1/2 per cent in the current year's rent due to the Government from the tenants, holding Sirkar Jenmi Lands in Travancore," continues the communique, "will also be given the same conditions as those on which it was granted last year.

The concessions granted last year to the tenants holding Sirkar Jenmi Lands in British Malabar viz. reduction of the commutation rate for paddy from 8 annas to 6 annas a paraha and a remission of 12-1/2 per cent in the amount of British assessment realised from the tenants will be granted this year also. Orders regarding Cranganur will be issued soon."—United Press.

HAROON JAFER'S CANDIDATURE

The Nawab of Chattari, President All-India Muslim League Conference Mejlis wires from Aligarh under date November 5:—

The All-India Muslim League Conference Parliamentary Mejlis heartily support the candidature of Mr. Harcon Jafer from Bombay for the Assembly.—A. P.

DR. ROY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Will Use Plane To Tour Constituencies

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board will leave Calcutta on Thursday morning by aeroplane to visit the different constituencies in East Bengal and Assam in connection with the Assembly elections.

This is the first time in India that an election campaign will be conducted by aeroplane.—United Press.

KEKRI SUPPORTS BHARGAWA

AJMERE, Nov. 3.

On receiving telegraphic invitation from the Kekri voters, yesterday Messrs. Mukat Biharilal Bhargawa and Jamaluddin Makhmoor motored to Deoli, Nasirabad and Kekri.

At the last place a huge public meeting was arranged by the local voters wherein all the candidates were invited to place their respective programmes. Non-Congress candidates could not face the situation and therefore avoided it.

Mr Mukat Biharilal, the Congress candidate, however, addressed the meeting and elaborately placed the Congress programme which was listened to with rapt attention and much appreciated. After hearing him the Kekri voters resolved as follows:—

This meeting of the Kekri voters does hereby fully appreciate and accept the Congress programme so ably placed before them by Babu Mukat Biharilal Bhargawa, the Congress candidate and assures him of their full support and further appeals to the voters all over the provinces, that in view of the insulting attitude adopted towards them and their invitations by the non-Congress candidates who have, so far, miserably failed to put in their programme before the public, to treat them and their political bankruptcy with deserving contempt, and accord their full support to the Congress candidate who is the candidate of the entire Indian nation.

In the end the Kekri people asked Mr. Makhmoor to address the meeting. He spoke for nearly one hour on the present situation and was frequently applauded by the audience. At the end Messrs. Mukat Biharilal and Makhmoor both were garlanded by the president of the meeting. Mr. Gegrajee Prohit on behalf of the Kekri citizens. The party returned to Ajmer at 2 a.m.

ELECTIONEERING AT SHOLAPUR

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 5.

Under the auspices of the Sholapur Congress Committee, a meeting was held at the Islam Chauk. Mr. Ramkrishna Jaju presided, Mr. Nanasaheb Damle member A.I.C.C. President Thana D.C.C. and Dr. Kaji Abdul Hamid, the Assembly candidate.

Dr. Kaji refuted the charges brought against him and the Congress by Husenbhai Lalji.

Mr. Damle convinced the Muslims that the Congress belongs to Hindus and Mohomedans and requested them to unite and vote for the Congress candiate.

Another meeting was held in Gandhi Chouk.

ESCHEW COMMUNAL JEALOUSY'

'Live Up To Noble Tradition," Says Sir A. Hydari

AURANGABAD, November 4.

The Osmania Intermediate College was "en fete" to-day on the occasion of the College Day celebrations which are being held for the first time after an interval of six years and for which a large contingent of educationists from Hyderabad and other guests have arrived. The latest among the arrivals was Sir Akbar Hydari, who presides over the celebrations.

The programme commenced at 3 in the afternoon with prayer from the Koran and a religious song sung by Hindu boys. The Principal then read the report of the College which recorded good progress. The strength of the institution had increased from 564 in 1929 to 1,002 at present. The report concluded with an appreciative reference to the hearty co-operation of teachers and lecturers which made possible the fine record of the institution.

POEM IN HONOUR.

After the reading of a laudatory poem in his honour, Sir Akbar Hydari addressed the gathering. Sir Akbar hoped that the students would fulfil the great expectations entertained of them and thereby add to the prestige of the University and the State. He urged Intermediate students to select their subjects according to their aptitude and thereby avoid being faced with unemployment later in life. Sir Akbar urged teachers and lecturers to instil in the minds of their students magnanimity of mind, fortitude and perseverance without which he said no good would come out of education. He exhorted students entirely to eschew communal jealousies and disunion and live up to the noble traditions of their ruler and the State in complete harmony, toleration and brotherliness with each other whatever their caste, creed and community.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU INDISPOSED

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President is slightly indisposed since yesterday. He has been advised to take complete rest for at leasts one week. Accordingly, he has cancelled all engagements, including the tour programme in the province in connection with the forthcoming elections. There is however no cause for anxiety at all.

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